FAYETEVILL OBSERVER.

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All Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

Fayetteville and Northern PLANK ROAD.

THE Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company are requested to meet, on Saturday the 20th September next, to take into consideration the location of said Road, and for other purposes.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOEL WILLIAMS, Pres't.

August 21, 1851. 16-3tw

JUST RECEIVED,

24 MILL SAWS, extra quality and thickness, made expressly to our order, and will be sold as low as any Saws in this market. Millers and Mill owners are invited to examine them, as we think they cannot fail to please and give satisfaction.

Also, 12 MILL CRANKS, assorted weights and sizes.

J. H. & J. MARTINE, Hay st.

August 18, 1851. 14-3tw

NOTICE.

TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Robert Cochran, I will expose to sale at Public Auction, on Saturday the 27th September next, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, the interest of the said Robert Cochran in and to the Lot and improvements on the West side of Green street, near Eccles's Bridge, and adjoining the lands of Dr. B. W. Robinson.

Terms made known at sale.

W. J. ANDERSON, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1851. 15-wts

NEGROES IN INDIANA.

The enormous majority in favor of excluding free blacks from further immigration into Indiana commands universal attention. The blacks themselves have had a State Convention, to see what they could do. As Indiana has done the very thing that South Carolina has been complained of for doing,—that is, excluding free blacks—it is but fair, if a case is to be made for the Federal Courts to try, to make it now against a Free State, and, if it is made, to let South Carolina off.

The "Lafayette Journal," a paper which has been latherto tinctured with Abolitionism, but in which, of late, we are pleased to see, are larger views and better reasoning, says:—

"The free colored population of the U. States amounts to about half a million, and the major portion of this number are employed in menial occupations in our large cities. As a general thing, they appear to be contented with their lot, but the action of several of the States, in passing prohibitory laws to their further emigration, like Indiana, is arousing them to a proper appreciation of their destiny. We predict that this is only a commencement of the war against the blacks. The next step in the work will be to expatriate them from the free States by compulsory means. We believe, if a vote in the State of Indiana to expel every negro from its borders were taken to-day, it would be carried in the affirmative two to one. To this rule of expatriation the black race is inevitably tending. We are more and more convinced of this every day. We voted against the negro clause of the new Constitution, but on looking over the vote in the several counties, we find ourselves in a minority of over ten to one. We voted against that clause because it made no provision to colonize the blacks from the country."

The editor makes a prediction the force of which we feel. We may add ours, too, and that is, if the Abolitionists do in New York cease their incendiary efforts, the question will be made in this State within ten years, and not another black man will be permitted to come into it, even if such as are here are permitted to stay.

Abolitionism, under cover, only means equal and social equality, and that is amalgamation; and just in proportion as this thing is threatened, the whites will rise and expel the danger from the soil we live on. The best friend, nay, the only friend of the African race, is he who teaches him to make the best of his condition, quiet and submission; and he is his enemy, his deadly enemy, who brings him, in this country, any way into conflict with the white man.—*N. Y. Express.*

State Rights.—An able report has been made by A. Crowning, Esq., late Attorney General of New Jersey, (the Camden West Jersey man states,) on behalf of the freeholders of Camden, in relation to the right of the state to tax the business done within its borders by the agents of insurance companies incorporated by another state. The agent of the Ætna company of Hartford, Connecticut, under the advice of Hon. Daniel Webster and George Wood, Esq., that our law was unconstitutional, demanded a re-payment of what he had already paid. The demand was made through the county collector on the freeholders, who referred it to Mr. Browing, chairman of the board. His report is elaborate, and declares his opinion to be, that the law is constitutional, and directs that the collector make demand of the agent, and on his refusal to pay, to prosecute his bond.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1851.

BEHIND THE TIMES.—Our readers will perceive that our Charleston and New York advices are only to the 23d instant; thus placing us considerably in the rear of the rest of mankind.

Until this morning, we have had no mail from the North since Monday. This morning we received one of the missing mails, which had been delayed by the severe storm of Sunday and Monday. The Cars, we learn, were detained on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and the Stage from Raleigh was detained by a freshet in the Cape Fear.

ERROR.—A habit we have, of writing very indistinctly, often causes errors. In last Thursday's Observer, in an article headed "Federalism—The Asheville News, &c." we stated that Mr. Rhett's speech was delivered "two days after Mr. Badger's." It should have been "ten days &c." The error is of little consequence, but we desire, in our statements of facts, always to be accurate.

W. & N. O. TELEGRAPH CO.—We received this morning, a copy of the "Minutes of the Meeting of the Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, held at Washington City in July 1851."

We have had no time to examine the "Minutes," but we will endeavor to do so before our next, and report thereon.

"CONSOLIDATION" AND "SUBMISSION."—"VIR BONUS EST QUIS? QUI CONSULTA PATRUM, QUI LEGES, JURAQUE SERVAT."—Amongst the arts by which the secessionists seek to supply the want of argument in support of a bad cause, is one to which the weak and violent as well as the crafty and designing often resort—that, namely, of misrepresenting the views and insulting the persons of their opponents. To call names, is certainly easy, and when nothing better can be found, is, if not excusable, yet quite as respectable as the cause in which this facile mode of warfare is invoked; the means and the end are worthy of each other; it is "fit body to fit head." Amongst the names by which the Secessionists—the fire-eaters of South Carolina and their aiders and abettors elsewhere—have thought proper to designate the friends of Government and the supporters of the Union, are "Consolidationists" and "Submissionists." Now, by the first term, they mean to imply that their opponents hold that all powers of Government are in the United States; that the States have no powers and no rights; and hence that all authority is consolidated in the General Government. Yet it is certain that no public man has ever avowed such a doctrine, and there is no reason to suppose that any one holds it: hence it may fairly be inferred, that those who apply the term to any party in this country do not believe it to be justly applicable, but on the contrary are aware when they use it, that it conveys an imputation which is not true.

But we wish to consider the matter a little more at large, and while we expose the gratuitous falsehood of the charge, to vindicate the position now held by the friends of the Union.

We hold then, in common, we are sure with the Whig party, and we believe with the conservative portion of the Democratic party, that the Government of the United States has all powers granted to it by the Constitution; that not only those powers are granted, which are expressly specified, but also all such as are fairly implied in the expressly granted powers; or in the words of the Constitution, are "necessary and proper for carrying into execution" the powers vested in the Government, or any Department or Officer thereof. By "necessary" we do not understand, absolutely and indispensably necessary, so that the particular power cannot be otherwise executed at all. Such a construction would be absurd and ruinous; for then if there were two modes by which an expressly granted power could be carried into execution, the government could adopt neither; since neither could be *absolutely* necessary while the other might be adopted, and as each would exclude the use of the other. But by "necessary" we understand, as the Courts have construed it, convenient and conducive to the execution of the power; tending to its execution in the best manner; thus allowing to Congress a choice between two or more means, in themselves "proper", which are also convenient and conducive to the proposed constitutional end. For instance, there is no power expressly given to the Government to purchase a library, to adorn the Capitol with statues and paintings, to surround it with grounds beautified with trees and shrubbery; to collect and publish statistics of the agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the country; to publish and circulate documents and political papers, shewing the conduct of the public servants and the operation of the Government: and none of these things can be deemed absolutely necessary to the exercise of the powers of Congress or the carrying on of the Government. Yet all and each of them are constitutional exercises of power; for all of them—in different degrees—are appropriate, convenient and conducive to the execution of the expressly granted powers in the best and most effectual way, and in themselves are all "proper." We might multiply instances to shew that powers must be implied which are not expressly named, while yet they must all refer to and by fair interpretation be included under these last, to be rightfully claimed: but those we have given will suffice. We hold, that beyond the powers thus vested in the General Government, no power whatever belongs to that Government: all beyond belongs to the States or to the people—that the States may exercise every power not thus vested in the General Government, unless by the Constitution prohibited to the States.

But questions have arisen, and will arise, whether a particular exercise of power—for example a particular act of Congress—be within the constitutional grant; and who is to decide these questions? We hold that for deciding such questions, the Supreme Court of the United States is the final authority. The Constitution, (Art. 3, Sec. 1,) declares that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time, ordain and establish"—and (Sec. 2) that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority." By the 6th Article, it is declared that: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."—Now it is clear beyond reasonable dispute, that when a case presents the question for example, of the validity of an act of Congress, it is a "case arising under the Constitution," for no such question could be presented but for the Constitution; it originates in and springs from the Constitution; and must be resolved by an interpretation of the Constitution; then such case falls within the judicial power granted to the United States, and as the Supreme Court decides such questions in the last resort, it is evidently the final arbiter under the Constitution of all questions upon the validity of acts of Congress and therefore of the extent of the powers granted by that instrument, upon which the validity of all acts of Congress depends.

This view of the subject has been taken not only by the Courts of the United States, but by all the State Courts most eminent for ability and learning. But our past history furnishes another and most conclusive proof that this view of the Supreme Court is just—that this Court is established to determine disputes between the General and State Governments and to settle all questions of power between them. We proceed to state this proof.

In February 1809—(see 5 Cranch R. 115)—and here for this and other legal references, we acknowledge our indebtedness to a legal friend—the Supreme Court of the United States, on the motion of one Gideon Olmstead, directed a mandamus to issue to the District Judge of the U. S. for Pennsylvania, requiring him to order an attachment to enforce obedience to a decree in his Court at the instance of Olmstead and others, against certain persons who were executors of Mr. Rittenhouse, then lately Treasurer of Pennsylvania. The State of Pennsylvania felt a deep concern about this case—claimed that the money had belonged to the State—denied the jurisdiction of the Court and the justice of the decision, and had passed laws providing for a resistance of the decree. The Legislature on the 3d of April 1809, adopted a long preamble and several Resolutions, which were laid before Congress and the Legislatures of the several States. Amongst the Resolutions are the following:

Resolved: That in a Government like that of the United States where there are powers granted to the General Government, and rights reserved to the States, it is impossible from the imperfection of language, so to define the limits of each, *that difficulties should not sometimes arise from a collision of powers;* and it is to be lamented, that no provision is made in the Constitution, for determining disputes between the General and State Governments, *when such cases occur.*

Resolved: That from the construction the U. S. Courts give to these powers, the harmony of the States, if they resist encroachment on their rights, will frequently be interrupted; and if, to prevent this evil, they should on all occasions yield to stretches of power, the reserved rights of the States will depend on the arbitrary power of the Courts.

Resolved: That should the independence of the States, as secured by the Constitution, be destroyed, the liberties of the people in so extensive a country cannot long survive. To suffer the U. S. Courts to decide on *States' Rights* will, from a bias *in favor of power*, necessarily destroy the *federal* part of our Government, and whenever the Government of the United States becomes consolidated, we may learn from the history of nations what will be the event.

To prevent the balance between the General and State Governments from being destroyed, and the harmony of the States from being interrupted,

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested, to use their influence to procure an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, that *an impartial tribunal may be established to determine disputes between the General and State Governments.*"

Here we have the Legislature of Pennsylvania sketching out the whole ground, in regard to the judiciary powers, now occupied by our Secession States' Rights advocates. The Resolutions assume that *no* tribunal is established by the constitution, for determining disputes between the General and State Governments, respecting the granted powers of the former, and the reserved rights of the latter; that the Courts of the United States have no power and should not be allowed to exercise any, to decide on *States' Rights*—that to allow it, will lead to consolidation and destroy the federal character of the government—and as a remedy, propose to amend the Constitution and establish a tribunal—"an impartial tribunal"—to decide in such cases. Now if these are just views now, they were just then—What was thought of them then? Where were the States' Rights men of Virginia, of North Carolina, of South Carolina, of all the States, besides Pennsylvania—men jealous of the National Government—distrustful of the National Judiciary, and ready to take fire at any tampering with States' Rights? There were none it would seem—or they were in profound sleep. The Pennsylvania proposition met with no favor any where. We believe not a single State expressed a concurrence in her views—no—not even South Carolina, which had not then learned to denounce the Government of our Country.

In Virginia, the subject was referred to a Committee; an able and argumentative report was made, affirming that under the Constitution, the Supreme Court was constituted a tribunal for the purposes mentioned in the Resolutions, and was a proper and unexceptionable tribunal for that purpose, and therefore no amendment of the Constitution ought to be made, and the Legislature, by an *unanimous* vote, of both branches, concurred in the report. In North Carolina, the Pennsylvania proceedings, together with a proposition from Massachusetts for an amendment of the Constitution in regard to the laying of embargoes, were communicated by the Governor to the General Assembly in his message at the opening of the session of 1809. The message was referred to a joint committee consisting of the following members: on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Pickens, Wellborn, Deberry, Parker, Mebane, Hinton of Wake, B. Williams, McFarland, Dudley, B. Smith, Jas. Rhodes, Grist, Wynne, Perkins, Fitts and Slade. On the part of the Commons, Messrs. Chambers, J. Mebane, Burton, S. King, Webb, Collins, W. R. Pickett, W. R. King, Hudgens, J. H. Bryan, Gaston, Blackledge, W. Jones, Jas. Love, and E. Jones. On the 30th of Nov., Mr. Smith, of the Senate, Chairman of the Committee, made a Report, respecting the proposed amendments of the Constitution, in which the Committee unanimously agreed, recommending the following resolution as to the Pennsylvania proposal:

"*Resolved*, That this Legislature also disapprove the Article proposed by the General Assembly and Governor of Pennsylvania, as an amendment of the Constitution of the U. States, providing, "*that an impartial tribunal may be established to determine disputes between the General and State Governments;*" and do not consent to the adoption of any such Article, BEING SATISFIED THAT SUCH A TRIBUNAL ALREADY EXISTS." And the Report being read, the Journal informs us, it was "*Resolved unanimously*, that the House do concur therewith."

It appears then that in 1809, all the States—and so far as we know, all the people, except the State and people of Pennsylvania, and they in a condition of excitement precluding the exercise of a calm and deliberate judgment—agreed that by the Constitution, the Supreme Court was established as a tribunal to decide disputes between the General and State Governments respecting their power under the Constitution; to decide on State Rights, by settling such disputes, and giving a final interpretation to the Constitution; that this tribunal was an impartial one for this purpose, and therefore there ought to be no other established.

These are the positions we hold—these are held by the Whig party—and if these make the holders "consolidationists," then we belong to that class; but then all the people of the United States out of Pennsylvania, were consolidationists, fifty years ago, for we hold no other doctrines, than were then every where held.

To re-state in the briefest terms, what we have said: 1. To the General Government belong all powers expressly granted by the Constitution, or justly and reasonably implied as necessary and proper to the execution in the best manner of the granted powers, and no other power whatever. 2. To the States belong all other powers,—that is, all not thus granted to the United States, reserved to the people or prohibited by the Constitution to the respective States. 3. In cases of dispute as to these powers, the decision of the Supreme Court is to be held as the authoritative determination under the Constitution.

To this constitution—thus expounded—we yield obedience—we owe allegiance as the Supreme Law of the land. To this we *submit*—we submit to the constitution and laws of our country, in that sense in which, the Judiciary of the Union, the authorized expounder of them shall establish as the true meaning.

These are our sentiments. If these constitute what are called "consolidationists" and "submissionists" then we belong to the class—and if this is what is meant, we glory in the title. If any thing else be meant, we deny the application of the terms to us—to the Whig party—to the Union party.

But while we submit to the constitution and the laws and to the judgments of the Courts, we do not submit to the dictation of South Carolina—we do not yield a degrading submission to the judgments of Calhoun and Rhett and the Quattlebums of that State. We do not accept Secession as a constitutional remedy for any evils, real or imaginary, present or future. We do not bow down our necks to the heavy yoke of sedition gilded though it be with fair colors and inscribed with attractive names. We do not yield to South Carolina logic—"we say it, therefore it is true—if you deny this conclusion, we offer you the practical demonstrations of confiscation and the halter to aid your reflecting powers."

No—all this, we disown, we spurn, we scorn. We stand where the Fathers of the Union stood—we stand where good old North Carolina stood of yore and now stands. We submit to the laws and the constitution—we submit to the Magistrates appointed to expound the constitution and the laws. We shall continue thus to submit, until that case of oppression and obstinate injustice shall come—if come it must, which God in his mercy prevent—which will justify and require *revolution*, and then we will be ready for resistance to the uttermost of our power; and like our Revolutionary sires, yielding to the stern necessity, and appealing to Heaven for the justice of our cause, will use the last resort of injured Freemen, to throw off the oppressor's rule, and secure for ourselves the heritage which our Fathers won for us. In such a struggle, we trust we should acquit ourselves like men prepared for any result: to succeed gloriously or to die like brave men in the just attempt.

If there be any disgrace attending the avowal of such sentiments, we are prepared to bear it,—knowing that disgrace can attend it, only in the opinion of those whose applause is given to the unworthy, and to meet whose censure, should be deemed a warranty of sound principles and patriotic designs.

WILMINGTON.—We take pleasure in publishing the following article from the last Wilmington Herald. We are gratified to hear that "Wilmington *is* rising," and with our friend of the Herald, hope that one day "New Orleans *will* be jealous of its rising greatness." We hope moreover, (and we doubt not that the Herald will agree with us,) that when that time arives, Fayetteville's "rising greatness" will excite *somebody's* jealousy.

"It is gratifying to note the evident marks of improvement that are presenting themselves every where in our growing and flourishing town. In every quarter new buildings are in process of erection, and many of them of a very superior order. The elegant residence of P. K. Dickinson, Esq., and the granite row of Messrs. Gilbert Potter and Jas. A. Bradley, Esq., on Front street; the four story, iron front building of Dr. Wm. A. Berry, on Market street, and the beautiful mansion of H. Nutt, Esq., on Red Cross street, all now nearly completed, are especially worthy of notice as evidencing a superior taste in architecture. Again, on the other side of the River, immediately opposite town, our enterprising fellow-citizens Messrs. Sam'l Beery & Sons, have just erected a large and superior Steam Saw Mill, to be styled "The Commercial," (a good name by the way) which supplies very handsomely the vacancy occasioned by the destruction of a similar building a year or so ago. This in addition to the Marine Rail Way and Ship Yard for the construction and repair of vessels, owned by the same firm, is an evidence of industry, energy and enterprise, in the highest degree commendable. But these are not a tithe. The improvements are more remarkable on the hills outside of the old limits of the town. We are but a boy yet, (we intend to continue a boy until some sweet Mary, or charming Sue shall make a man of us,) and we have had many a day's sport in shooting game in what was then the country, but is now occupied by well laid out Streets, and hundreds of neat and substantial dwellings. We do not know whether New Orleans is "jealous of the rising greatness of Wilmington," but we do know that Wilmington *is* rising; and when we are receiving thousands of bags of Cotton annually by the Manchester Rail Road, and Corn, Hay, Wheat, Flour, &c., without end by the N. C. Rail Road, and Coal and Iron in abundance from Deep River, she will put an extra plume or two in her wing."

CUBAN DEMONSTRATIONS.—The Cuban news has caused much excitement in the country. A Telegraphic despatch in the Washington Union says that an immense meeting of 'sympathizers' was held in New York on the 22d. It is estimated that 20,000 persons were present. Hon. Elijah Purdy presided and Capt. Rynders, Judge Reed, and others of like character addressed the meeting. The Resolutions were full of "indignation" at the course of the Spanish Government and that of the American Consul at Havana.

The New York Commercial and the Express, however, speak of the meeting as a failure. Reflecting and law abiding men kept aloof from it. It was left in the hands of Capt. Isaiah Rynders and others of that stamp. "Meetings where such men are prominent, says the Commercial, have but little influence, and the moral effect of the resolution is annihilated by the transparent falsehoods which they embody and set forth as reasons for the action of the meeting."

The Express speaking of "the Cuban meeting in the Park," says:

"We have reported the sayings and doings of this meeting in the Park, and we may hereafter examine the new principles of law that the Resolutions and Speeches set forth; not that the meeting is of any importance, or that these new Kents and Cokes will produce any effect here.

"The arts, objects, definitions, and intents of public meetings in the Park are well understood by us New Yorkers, but not so well by strangers; and, therefore, we may pass a word of explanation upon them here.

"There are some rich Cubans in this city. They are *geese* to be picked just now. A public meeting supplies excuse for the picking. Music, banners, stages, handbills, &c &c., cost something; but the *et ceteras* are what the "B'hoys" are after, and what they get. There is liquor to be sold, and to be drunk. We could say more, but enough now."

Another meeting was to be held on the 23d. But of this we have no report.

In Philadelphia, a mass meeting was to be held on the 24th, from which we have heard nothing.

In Savannah, much excitement, according to the telegraph, prevails. So also in St. Louis, where a company was forming to go to Cuba.

But in New Orleans, the excitement is intense. In the Charleston papers we find despatches from New Orleans of the 21st inst., which state that on that day, a party of Cuban liberators, exasperated by the tone of "*La Patria*," a Spanish newspaper, published in New Orleans, attacked the office, broke the windows and doors, threw the press and type into the street, and destroyed every thing belonging to the office. The police did not interfere. They also demolished a number of Spanish segar stores, and then proceeded to the Spanish Consulate, where they destroyed the furniture and property of all kinds.

On the 22d, minute guns were fired in honor of the "murdered liberators." A despatch of this date also states that the bodies of Col. Crittenden and Victor Kerr attract many visitors and produce much feeling.

This statement, however, throws discredit upon the others. For Col. Crittenden is in Liverpool, at which city he is the U. S. Consul, and no such name is mentioned in the list of those who were executed. Besides it is not at all probable that the bodies of those who were executed, could be brought to New Orleans after having been torn to pieces by the mob of Negroes and Cubans.

From Cuba itself, we have had nothing since our last. In fact, it is more than probable that much of the news was fabricated for the purpose of creating excitement in the Northern Cities and South Western States, and thereby inducing many to join in the expedition, and many others to give money.

In Wednesday's Raleigh Register, received this morning, we find the following despatch from a highly reliable source in Washington City. It will be seen that the Government has promptly taken measures to inquire into the manner of the capture and execution of the American prisoners:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, P. M.

It is confidently asserted, in Mercantile letters from Havana, that Lopez has been signally defeated and his men dispersed, with the almost certain probability of the capture of every one of them. Not a single Spanish soldier joined the invading party. The people of the country, who had been proclaimed as ready to join them, stand by the Government to a man.

All the stories of barbarities committed on the executed prisoners are false. Not less than twenty Americans, now in New York, who saw the executions, confirm the statements of Mr. Spear, that these reports are utterly groundless, and that the bodies were conveyed from the place of execution in handsome hearses, and decently interred. Advices from the American Consul state that all the prisoners were tried before being executed; their trial took place, of course, before a military tribunal.

The Steamer Saranac will leave Norfolk this afternoon, or to morrow, with Commodore Parker on board, who goes on a special mission to Havana, to inquire into all the circumstances attending the capture and execution of these men. The Departments are issuing renewed and rigid instructions to the Civil, Naval and Military officers of this government, to take all legal steps to check and break up armed expeditions from this country, and to seize any vessel and arrest all persons engaged therein—it being its determination to enforce our treaty obligations and the laws of the land.

THE LOPEZ EXPEDITION.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Obtained chiefly from Spanish sources.

The men who were shot at Havana were captured among the Keys, in four boats, three of which were aground and only one afloat. They were taken by Admiral Bustilles, a young officer who had pursued them as soon as he got information, towards the United States, but afterwards returned and found them. Twenty-four men in the fourth launch were taken by one of his boats, which had only ten men in it. So eager were they to seize them, that they threw themselves into the water and pushed along the boat when it was impeded by bushes. The Americans made no resistance. The 24 were gentlemen, and one said to be a nephew of one of our Cabinet. He wrote a letter to his uncle, which is to be published, denouncing the officers and the American press as having deceived them to their ruin, as they found only determined opposition in the island.

Gen. Enna is a young man, and is thought to have been shot, in attacking the invaders with a very inferior force. The Americans having possession of the town of Pozas, Enna halted outside to make a reconnoissance, when 80 men of his troops so urgently besought permission to attack, even on their knees, that he allowed them; and they fought very bravely for some time, and close to the houses of which the Americans had taken possession, until about 30 had been shot down. A Spaniard, after killing a Lieutenant, killed an American General, and put his epaulettes and sash upon himself, when he was soon wounded by a rifle ball.

After the town had been evacuated by the invaders, they scattered in small parties, one of which, consisting of 23 men, was entirely cut off by a band of country people.

It was regretted by some that the execution of the prisoners took place in Havana, as having been determined on and ordered, it should have been done on the spot, immediately after the capture.

The tales told of savage barbarity, there is reason to believe from these accounts, are wholly false. The citizens of Havana approved of the execution so strongly, that they firmly resolved that it should take place at all events; and when the hour arrived, which had been announced, the evidence of this determination was manifest. Indeed, it proved that a conspiracy was formed to seize the Governor-General and ship him for Spain, in case he showed a disposition to lenity. His feelings were so strongly excited by the trying circumstances in which he was placed, that he was quite ill when the last letters were written.

THE TRUTH.—That able and patriotic paper, the New York Express, says:

"If any Whig ever expects to elect a Whig President upon any other basis than a full, fair, and explicit acquiescence in the *finality* of the Compromise measures, we are not that Whig. No Whig National Convention will ever be called but upon that express understanding beforehand.—The Whigs of Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Virginia will never go into Convention with us but upon this express understanding."

BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTHERN TRADE.—We find in the Baltimore Patriot of the 23d, the proceedings of a Plank Road Meeting in Murfreesborough, N. C., accompanied with the following Editorial comments:

"*Baltimore and North Carolina.*—The trade between Baltimore and North Carolina, always important, has in the last year been much increased, and promises to be even larger the coming season. This fact gives to our merchants an interest in the affairs of North Carolina, which is understood and appreciated, as we know it is, by the merchants and citizens generally of the old North State.

We received this morning, by the mail from Norfolk, the subjoined report of a meeting held in Murfreesboro', (N. C.,) for the purpose of arousing the people there to the importance and advantage to be derived from increasing the trade of that place. To this end, it is proposed to make a plank road from Murfreesboro', which will run up into a section of the State, producing largely of naval stores and lumber, which have been almost valueless for want of the facilities of transporting them to market—and that market is the city of Baltimore. It will be seen that there is a Convention to be held on the subject; and we are requested to say, that it would be very gratifying to those who are moving in the matter, if Baltimore city could be represented in the Convention."

This is the true policy, for building up Southern Cities; and we may add, a capital plan *for building Plank Roads.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mr. W. R. Bolton, in this County, on Wednesday evening last, 27th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr. A. J. WALDEN to Miss CATHARINE LINEBERRY.

DIED,

In Brunswick county, on the 22d inst., at the residence of Mr. Watters, JULIA, infant daughter of Isham and Mary Frances Blake.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 26—Steamer Rowan, with goods for H & E J Lilly, B Rose & Son, J W Powers, Arch'd McEachern, and others.

The River rose thirty-one feet at this place, but is now falling.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE ISSUE OF THE CUBAN CONSPIRACY.

With what sincerity and earnestness we have endeavored to guard our country from the mishap, which has now a second time befallen it, of having its name placed before the world in conjunction with the successive unlawful and criminal efforts to invade and overturn the Government of the Island of Cuba—as much and as undisputed a territory of the Kingdom of Spain as Long Island is of the State of New York—our readers will bear witness. We have not failed in our duty to place the matter in a true light before them; to expose the too prevalent delusion, in regard to the morality and legality of such enterprises; to exhibit their danger as well as their wickedness; and to demonstrate their incompatability with the duties and obligations, in regard to them, of all persons claiming the character of citizens of the United States. If, in these efforts, we had had the general co-operation of the press of the United States, instead of acquiescence in these projects by some, and a positive encouragement of them by another part, the great national mischief might possibly have been averted. Though, when we consider the very general feeling on the subject in some parts of the country, and especially in the City of New Orleans and its surrounding region, (the almost entire desolation of which would be one of the inevitable consequences of the complete success of these desperate enterprises;) when we have seen money lavishly subscribed, troops enlisted, the foreign leader of the enterprise in both cases haranguing the People at public meetings in the midst of uproarious applause—and even Officers of the United States Government conniving at these enterprises, or so intimidated by the general *furore* as to be deterred from attempting (or become incapable) to execute the laws forbidding their fitting out from the ports of the United States—we feel satisfied that the power of the Press, could it have been rallied to the rescue of the National honor, might have been exerted in vain.

Stimulated by the most exaggerated stories of the value of the great prize represented to them to be within the reach of valor and enterprise, a band of inexperienced youths, mixed up with a few veterans, and a proportion, still young, of persons who, on the battle-fields of Mexico, became familiarized with blood and carnage—composing altogether a body of men of ardent courage and "heroic violence"—had been taught, by certain presses favorable to the enterprise, if not actually interested in it, to believe that by enlisting in it they had placed themselves on the high road to fame as well as fortune.

How lamentable, alas! the sad reverse of all that they had been thus taught to expect! Instead of being received with open arms by a People who were to look upon them as the instruments of deliverance, or being joined in mass by thousands at a time, (as the manufactured Telegraph Reports and Proclamations had promised to them,) no hand was stretched forth by the peasantry to welcome their advent, nor, as the accounts run, did a single man of the Government forces go over to them. What punishment is not due—general condemnation at least—to those authors of all the frauds and deceptions, who are responsible for the accumulated horrors with which they have overwhelmed those deluded young men who looked upon them as oracles?

To say that we deeply lament the unhappy fate of the persons who, victims of the most cruel deception, have lost their lives in the Lopez expedition—not to speak of those other adventurers whose fate is yet unascertained—would be but feebly to express the abhorrence, which we trust is natural to us, of deeds of cruelty and sanguinary violence. As truly do we deplore the event, as, before it happened, we foresaw and deprecated it. Most sincere is our sympathy with the affliction of the wives, the parents, the brothers, and the sisters whom this event has bereaved of the objects of their pride, hope, and affections.

But we must not suffer ourselves to be blinded by the tears of commiseration to the enormity of the crime, not so much of these unfortunate victims, as of those, far less innocent than they, who, first blindfolding their dupes, led them to the edge of the precipice, and then urged them over into the yawning gulf. Yet, hear these very men now, in the city of New York, screaming themselves hoarse with the cry of Revenge! Revenge! See them posting up placards at all the corners of the narrow streets and blind alleys of the city, calling public meetings to express their vengeful wrath!

Is this any thing than the stratagem of the artificers of all these horrors to shield themselves from the responsibility for what has passed, and cast it, instead, upon those who have in vain endeavored to open the eyes of the People to the evil deeds of these conspirators against the public peace? It is a consoling circumstance that the People have not responded to the call of these gentry. *They* understand the matter. No journal in New York of any character has seconded their cry. No man of any mark has made his appearance at the meetings which have been held. Their proceedings are of as little consequence as the persons who made themselves most conspicuous on the occasion.

Few intelligent persons, uninfluenced by personal interest or by purposes purely factious and disorganizing, but know that, could those persons—who, in the language of the Proclamation issued by the President of the United States, (this day four months ago,) "dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly Power, and seek, by falsehood and misrepresentation, to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes—*succeed* in bringing about a Revolution in the Government of Cuba, and thereafter *annexing it* to the United States, there is no possible view in which such a success would not be a curse and a plague, rather than an advantage to this country, if it did not, in the first contact, shiver this Union into fragments. There is, in our opinion, no consideration of policy which should induce the United States to accept the Island of Cuba, with its present population, as a free gift, with the consent of all the Nations of the Earth to the act. [We shall not, however, on this occasion, enter at large into this question of policy. For some considerations bearing upon it, we respectfully refer the reader to the extracts which we make from other papers.]

But were it, on the contrary, ever so consonant with the policy of the United States that Cuba should conquer her own independence, the Government of the U. States, and all the People of the United States represented in the Congress of Nations by that Government, are bound by the highest of all human obligations to abstain from taking any part in it, or seeking or accepting, without the consent of Spain, any connexion with it.

Nations, as well as individuals, are bound by high moral obligations, independently of all conventional law. No nation has, more than an individual, a right to covet his neighbor's property, his house, his servants, or any thing that is his. And every nation, as every individual, has a right to resist, by whatever force is necessary, the attempt by any People, or any part of a People, to wrest from the Nation its property, its rights, or its liberties. It requires no *Treaty* between the U. States and Spain, nor any *Law* of the U. States, to make criminal any attempt by organized force from the United States to take possession of Cuba, or to attempt in any way to wrest it from the proprietary State. The law of the Decalogue, "thou shalt not steal," is not more explicit than the unwritten law to the same effect in the heart of every honest man and of every honest Nation.

The Law of Nations, the obligations of which are acknowledged by the whole circle of Civilization, imposes upon Nations, in regard to each other's property and rights, the same imperative duty as the Divine Law does upon man. This nation were it to connive at such expeditions as those which bands of daring adventurers have set on foot on these shores against the territory of Spain, would place itself in the relation, to the society of nations, which in human society, is by common consent awarded to the burglar and highwayman.

In addition to the obligations of public law and morality which this Government is under to respect the territory of Spain, the United States is bound, by a solemn Treaty, to *maintain* peaceful and friendly relations with Spain, *without exception of persons or places.* This treaty is of thirty years' standing, and its first article is in the following words:

"There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States and their citizens, and his Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects, without exception of persons and places."

This Government, were it not otherwise solemnly pledged, as we have shown, would be bound by a regard to its own honor and professions, to compel its citizens to respect the authority of Spain so far as to abstain from all enterprises against its territories. Non-intervention in the internal administration of other Governments is the established policy of the United States, and universally recognised as such by every Administration of this Government.

As a guarantee of this policy, and to enable it to keep its citizens within the pale of that policy, the United States has *set the example to the world* of passing a law providing penalties of fine and imprisonment to be inflicted upon any one who shall, "within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or States, *or of any colony*, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace."—This law is even of older date than the *Treaty* with Spain, and was passed to prevent precisely similar enterprises to that of Lopez and his associates. No law has ever done more to elevate the character of the United States than this, unless it be the law declaring the Foreign Stave-trade to be Piracy.

Notwithstanding the positive and explicit legislation of Congress on this subject, it is notorious that, in the Courts of the United States for the District of Louisiana, it has been found impossible to enforce the execution of the law when the offender has been prosecuted; and it is understood to be equally certain that the vessels which have most recently sailed from New Orleans on a criminal expedition against the territory of Spain have departed in defiance of the Law or the Officers of the United States. It becomes highly necessary to institute an inquiry, therefore, as Mr. Jefferson said upon a memorable occasion, "whether the defect was in *the testimony, the law, or the execution of the law.*" If the latter—that is to say, if any of the Officers of the Government have been found betraying their trust by connivance, by intentional absence from their posts, or by shrinking from the performance of their duties, the public welfare requires that their places be forthwith supplied by men of firmness, fearlessness, and a proper sense of duty. The character of the President is too well known to admit of a doubt that he will omit no proper exercise of the Executive power to cause the authority and the laws of the United States to be respected.

It will be for the wisdom of Congress, when it convenes, to inquire whether *the law* is too feeble to accomplish its objects. If so, it must be strengthened, by provisions such as became necessary during the War of 1812, to protect the Officers of the United States in the execution of their lawful duties, and to give to the laws their proper efficacy. Unless this be done, our Laws and our Courts will become a by-word and a jest even in our own country.

From the Richmond Whig.

CUBAN EXCITEMENT.

A despatch of the 19th, from New Orleans, in the New York Commercial Advertiser, states that great excitement prevails in that city, relative to Cuban affairs, and fears of collision are entertained between the authorities and the Cuban sympathisers. The military have been called out to act in case of an outbreak.

The last sentence, we do not believe at all. For we are not told that any riot has occurred; and we should have been told of it, if one HAD occurred. Now, without such legal cause, troops could not be called out. But "the military?" "What military? There are none, except the Volunteers; and they are probably disposed just as the rest of the citizens are: for they are made up out of the citizens at large. So that, were there in existence at New Orleans, any such general feeling as that averred, to call out the military would only be, perhaps, to summon the public feeling to arms!

We cannot, however, credit the existence of any such general feeling even in New Orleans. For though that city be well known for the resort of many desperadoes, and the especial rendezvous of those cut-throats, those gentlemen of the bowie-knife, who are patriots of the liberty of other countries, just in proportion as they are pests of that of their own, we see no reason for supposing that the feeling of any city is to be confounded with that of its gambling houses.

There may well be there, beyond a doubt, more than elsewhere of the taste for rapine and for that particular form of it which rejoices in the praise of "land-stealing," as a passion peculiarly Anglo-Saxon. Such people vindicate their nationality by exhibiting the crimes which are the reproach of their race, not the virtues that adorn it, and have alone made it glorious or successful. It is the law and the policy, the morals, the religiousness, and the abilities of the Anglo-Saxon, which have made him the first of men. As to mere rapine, the savage and senseless Tartar, who has ravaged from China to the Danube, has far surpassed him.

But we cannot believe Louisiana so lost to either her own conspicuous interests or that fidelity to the Union which her own geographical position imposes on her, and which has become with her not less a sentiment than a necessity, as to desire the annexation of the rival sugar lands of Cuba at a sure cost of a dissolution of this Union. Should the latter consequence fail—as is hardly possible—the former cannot.

For, Cuba is, of herself, able to supply, three times over, the whole sugar consumption of the United States. If she be annexed, that culture must cease on the inferior soil and climate of Louisiana and Texas, where the cane ripens to only half the Cuba length.

What must, as every body knows, follow? Why, sugar-culture must be abandoned in Louisiana and Texas; and they must fall back on cotton-planting. This change will sink the value of their lands and labour one-half.

Then comes a second operation: the cotton crop of the United States is already too large for a remunerating price. But compel Louisiana and Texas to plant cotton alone; and its production will be, at once, almost doubled. As, then, Cuba will have driven them from sugar-planting, so they in turn will drive from cotton-planting North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, half of Alabama and Arkansas. These States, being driven to the production of only corn and wheat, will lose half the value of their lands in turn.

But a third operation ensues: grain-growing is already overdone: if another great region takes it up, the profits of Farming and the value of farms must fall in proportion. These are the physical benefits which the South will derive from the annexation of Cuba. The only compensation that we see as possible is a small cheapening of sugar—perhaps a cent per pound—and a reduction to $40 per thousand of fine cigaas, for those who now pay $50 for them.

Wide and important as are these adverse pecuniary consequences, they fade into nothing before the political ones.

Should the North and North West consent for a time, to go to war with Spain alone (for we will leave all others aside in the argument, though perfectly persuaded that, in such a quarrel, half Europe will be her allies) and succeed in wresting it from her, without her having previously liberated the Negroes to fight against us, what can be more certain than that, as soon as we have got it, the Free-soil dispute must be at once renewed with a violence sure to be fatal to the Union? Cuba we cannot take, unless at the price of first a foreign and then a civil war. Is it worth either price? Certainly, there are traitors who desire to plunge us in both. This thing is chiefly of their making; jumps with all their designs; but are we to lend them a hand for our own destruction?

What honour or what sense is there in yielding to this insane lust of other people's lands? Are we such villains and robbers that we cannot let our neighbour and his goods alone, even where we see that plundering him will be our own inevitable destruction? Do we mean to show that we are, as a people, worthy of not only the dungeon but the mad-house?

The next news, however, will be, we are pretty confident, the defeat and destruction of the whole Lopez exhibition, followed by that of the next adventurers that have hastened to join him.

As for the shooting of the 49, we should like to know what else these fellows expected or their friends for them? They, of course, did not mean to shoot any body!

California.—Professor Shepherd, who has recently explored this land of wonders, thus writes of it: "I have now explored California for nearly two years. I can truly say it is a land of wonders. There are fresh flowers every month in the year, and winter now wears the bloom of spring. I have found waterfalls three and four times as high as Niagara; natural bridges, of white marble, far surpassing in beauty that of Rockbridge, Virginia; some thousands of gold-bearing veins, inexhaustible quantities of iron and chrome creslead, bismuth and quicksilver, most beautiful porcelain clay, and, in short, every thing that can bless an industrious and enterprising people. In one valley I found more than forty springs over one hundred degrees Fahrenheit. In another valley sixteen geysers, like the famous one in Iceland. In this famous abode of Vulcan the rocks are so hot that you can stand upon them but a short time even with thick boots on. The silicious rocks are bleached to snowy whiteness, and brecciated and conglomerate rocks are now actually forming. The roar of geysers at times may be heard a mile or more, and the moment is one of the most intense interest as you approach them."

The following specimen of sepulchral literature was copied literally from an old tombstone in Scotland.

Here lies the body of Alexander Macpherson,
Who was a very extraordinary person.
He was two yards high in his stocking feet
And kept his accoutrements clean and neat.
He was slew
At the battle of Waterloo,
Plump through the gullet.
It went in at his throat
And came out at the flack of his coat.

DEATH OF THE HON. JAMES McDOWELL, OF VIRGINIA.

It is with heartfelt sorrow that we perform the duty of announcing to our readers the decease of the Hon. James McDowell, a Representative in Congress for several years past from the State of Virginia, and formerly for some years Governor of that State. He died at his residence near Lexington, Virginia, on Sunday last, at about the age of fifty-six years.

A nobler gentleman, a more upright man a truer patriot, never graced his native State.

It is recently, in comparison with the period during which we have ourselves been in contract with public men, that we have had the opportunity of observing the public course of this excellent and distinguished citizen. So elevated were his aims, so ardent his devotion to his whole country, so free was his character from all the dross of humanity, so true to all the duties of a citizen, all the instincts of a gentleman, and the responsibilities of a Christian—so learned, so enlightened, and so modest withal—that he has left behind him no superior in the estimation and regard of all with whom he was associated in public or private life.

As a Representative of the People, we may sum up his character by saying that of all men we have known, he approached the nearest to filling that place in the unbounded respect, confidence, and deference of the House which was left so long vacant by the death of William Lowndes, of South Carolina.—*National Intelligencer.*

A New Fire Annihilator.—The Newark Advertiser of Friday evening contains the following:

"Yesterday Mr. C. Dowden, of this city, made an experiment with an incombustible gas for putting out fire. He filled a barrel, open at both ends, to about one-half its capacity, with tar, dry shavings, and other combustible materials, and when ignited and in full blaze, a few sheets of common wrapping paper saturated with the gaseous preparation were put under the barrel, and the flame was extinguished in a few seconds, leaving nothing but a smoke produced by the gas, mixed with a small portion of smoke of the fire. To those standing in close proximity it was found innoxious. This experiment was several times repeated with like results. The barrel was then removed, leaving the combustibles in a heap upon the ground, which were fired, and when fully ignited and in a blaze, Mr. D. applied the gaseous paper, and it was instantly extinguished, leaving nothing but the smoke referred to above. The philosophy of the thing, according to Mr. Dowden, is this. The gas used is incombustible, and flame cannot exist in it, or even where there is any considerable portion of it. Hence he supposes that the correct mode of using any incombustible gas is to put out the flame of a building, and when the flame is stopped a very small quantity of water will reduce the temperature of the cinders below the burning point. Mr. D. considers his process of extinguishing flame a discovery by himself accidentally made. He intends to make other experiments on the subject."

Freaks of the Lightning.—A terrible storm visited Chicago on Saturday evening week, "the most terrific" ever known in that region. We copy from the Chicago Journal the following lively account of the effect of the lightning upon the Telegraph machines and wires:

"We do not remember to have seen in this latitude lightnings so vivid, incessant, and prolonged. It was like nothing so much as the incessant opening and closing of a thousand doors and windows in Heaven, whence streamed ineffable light, making our outer and nether night one broad and brilliant noon.

"Along the Telegraphic wires the lightnings glittered and fluttered; now flickering to and fro, as in a frolic, and now whirling with a flash and a crack round some wire-wound pole. Not content with its specimens of wire-dancing and running, it darted into the Telegraph office of O'Reilly's lines, in the Saloon Buildings, set aside the astonished operatives, and as though President and Directors were nothing to it, commenced telegraphing on its own account, amusing itself the while with melting wires in about twenty places, reversing magnetic poles, nibbling at brass, not stopping even at platina, and all with a strange kind of crackling laugh that greatly edified the Telegraphic corps, who were nervously waiting 'to see what would come of it.'

"As if struck with a new thought, it gave them a taste of its quality in aerial evolutions—leaping from wire to wire into the battery-room, and finally took a tour down the gas-pipe to the regions below."

The New York Tribune expresses "its abhorence of such enactments as Indiana has been 'guilty of,'" in reference to free negroes, and adds: "But the fact of its passage is none the less a fact because we don't like it. The immense majority forbids the presumption that any resistance could have been effected. And, although there are said to be peculiar reasons for the magnitude of this vote in Indiana, we cannot doubt that the same proposition, in like manner submitted to a direct and naked popular vote, *would prevail in nearly every free State of the Union!*" What an admission from Abolitionism! So then, after a twenty years' war, every free State is brought to this! And these are the philanthropists!—*Alex. Gazette.*

"Another Outrage.—A number of persons in disguise forcibly entered the house of Hiram Shaw, a Justice of the Peace in the town of Berlin, Rensselaer county, on Saturday night last, *dragged him from his bed, and, after carrying him some five miles, tarred and feathered him in the most brutal manner.* When the ruffians left him he was so much exhausted that he was helpless; and but that two of his assailants took compassion upon him, and carried him home, he must have perished. The only cause of anger against Mr. Shaw was, that he has recently performed some business for Mr. Van Rensselaer, and for Messrs. Lansing & Pruyn.

"The public authorities should not rest a moment until the wretches guilty of this brutal outrage are brought to condign punishment."

Cause and Effect.—"Father" said a roguish boy, "I hope you won't buy any more gunpowder tea for mother." "Why not?" Because every time she drinks it she blows us up."

Idle people take the most pains.

Of the Massachusetts Democracy the Washington Union says:

"The annunciation of the Democratic party in Massachusetts of acquiescence in the Compromise, and of a determination to maintain it, will be most gratifying intelligence to the great body of the party in all sections of the Union."

We should think it would be much more gratifying to "the Party," if the "Massachusetts Democracy" would not send to the Senate such Free Soilers as Sumner, and to the House, such as Robert Rantoul and Horace Mann.

Principles are of not much importance if men are elected in opposition to them.

N. Y. Express.

From the Dollar Magazine.

ODDS AND ENDS, BY AN OBSOLETE WRITER.

There probably was never an age of the world in which so much pains were taken to make mankind better and happier; and yet, from the experience of a long life, as well as a pretty extensive acquaintance with past generations, derived from history, I doubt whether the present has much to boast of in comparison with the past.—In morals we certainly have not improved upon the patriarchs of the Scriptures; and as regards happiness, the outward condition of a large portion of the human race, in countries that boast of the highest degree of civilization and refinement, will derive no triumphs from a comparison with those periods of pastoral simplicity which, however embellished by poetry, certainly once existed in the world.

After all, however, happiness, although the universal pursuit of mankind, is not identified with any condition of life, any mode of enjoyment, or any advances in mere human knowledge. It is a creature of the mind more than of the body; and the most common error we commit is that of estimating the happiness of men by their possession of what we suppose the means of being happy. If it were possible for us to be content with our condition in life, without sinking into utter listlessness and apathy, that would probably come as nearly as anything to the *summum bonum* which so puzzled the ancient philosophers.

One day, as the Dervish Almoran, the wisest of all the followers of the Prophet, and the oracle of the chief Mufti of Stamboul, was sitting in a shady grove by the side of a bubbling fountain, on the shores of the Bosphorus, trying to find out the true road to happiness, in order that he might benefit his fellow-creatures by communicating the discovery, his speculations were interrupted by a man richly clothed, who, approaching, sat down and sighed heavily, crying out at the same time, "Oh! Allah, I beseech thee to relieve me of life, or the burdens with which it is laden."

Almoran, who was a sort of amateur of misery, because it afforded him the pleasure of administering consolation, approached the man of sorrow, and kindly inquired the cause of his griefs; "Art thou in want of food, of friends, of health, or any of those comforts of life that are necessary to human happiness? or dost thou lack the advice of experience, or the consolations of sympathy? Speak, for it is the business of my life to bestow them on my fellow-creatures."

"Alas!" said the stranger, "I require none of these. I have all and more than I want of everything. I have all the means of happiness but one, and the want of that renders every other blessing of no value."

"And what is that?" asked the Dervish.

"I adore the beautiful Zulema; but she loves another, and all my riches and honor are as nothing. I am the most miserable of men; my life is a burden, and my death would be the greatest of blessings."

Before Almoran could reply, there approached a poor creature clothed in rags and leaning on his staff, bowed down to the earth with a load of misery. He sat down moaning, as if in great pain, and, casting his eyes upwards, exclaimed, "Allah! be my star; for I have none other!"

The Dervish went to him and kindly said, "What aileth thee, poor man? Perhaps it may be in my power to relieve thy distresses. What wantest thou?"

"Everything," replied the beggar; "a home, health, food, kindred, friends—everything. I am an outcast and a wanderer, destitute of every comfort of life.—I am the most miserable of mankind; for in addition to my own sufferings, I see others around me revelling in those luxuries for lack of a small portion of which I am perishing."

At this moment a third man approached, with weary steps and languid look, and casting himself down by the side of the fountain, stretched out his limbs at free length, and, yawning desperately, cried out, "Allah! what shall I do? what will become of me? I am tired of life, which is nothing but a purgatory of wants that, when supplied, only produce disappointment or disgust."

Almoran approached and asked, "What is the cause of thy misery? What wantest thou?"

"I want a want," answered the other. "I am cursed with the misery of fruition. I have wasted my life in acquiring riches that brought me nothing but disappointment, and honors that no longer gratify my pride, or repay me for the labor of sustaining them. I have been cheated into the pursuit of pleasures that turned to pain in the enjoyment; and my only want is that I have nothing to desire. I have everything I wish, and yet I enjoy nothing."

Almoran paused a few moments, utterly at a loss to find a remedy for this strange malady; then said to himself, "Allah! preserve me; I see it is all the same whether men want one thing, everything, or nothing. It is impossible to make such beings happy, and may I eat dirt if I trouble myself any more in so vain a pursuit."

Then, taking up his staff, he went on his way.

Brevity the Soul of Wit.—In the briefest correspondence known, only two figures were used; the first contained a note of interrogation (?), implying "is there any news?" The answer was a cypher (0), "None." This was clever; but neighbor Shuttleworth, in Nottingham marketplace, beats it. He has on his chimney two large T's, one painted black, the other green, to intimate that he sells black and green teas.—*Nottingham Review.*

The Sea-Board and Roanoke Rail Road was completed to Garysburg on Saturday last, and the Cars were to begin to run between that point and Portsmouth on yesterday.—*Goldsboro' Patriot.*

ABEL HUCKS IN A TIGHT PLACE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "COUSIN SALLY DILLIARD."

MONROE, Union Co., N. C., July 4th, 1851.

Mister Porter—I wishes to lay a case before you that I thinks is hard. You see I was born a poor man, and luck has been agin me ever sense I was born; and what's worse, the law has bin agin me, too. I mout have stole several times, and not been found out, but that's agin my prinsiples. I don't see how them as gits rich by stealing can enjoy their riches—I couldn't do it, and so I wouldn't steal. I mout have lugged and loafed about as some does, but I'm above that, too; so I has suffered some in this world, and I allows to suffer some more before I'll either steal or lug. But that's not to the pint—or rather to the *half-pint:* for the worst pint in my case was a *half-pint* to begin with. I 'spose I had drunk about that quantity of the ardent, when who should come along but "*Forty-foot Houston.*" Now Mr. P., it so happens that I am *a low man* in inches, and I can't bear for one of those tall fellows to be looking over my head at something beyond me. Ses I:

"Mr. Houston, look some other course."

Ses he: "What's the matter Hucks?"

Ses I: "I don't wan't you to be standin' thar a lookin' over my hed."

"Why," says he "Hucks, you are a fool!"

That was enuff; I had allers wanted to *hit* a tall man, and "Forty-foot" was the highest I had ever seen. So I goes up and jags him in the short ribs. Ses he:

"Quit Hucks!—you are a fool!"

Well, upon that I digs into him agin. Well, then at last Mister Houston gets mad, and takes me by the two arms, and gives me a shake that made my teeth chatter and my eyes strike fire, and he hands me over the fence to a constable, and he takes me down to Sabett's cross roads, where the Court was held in a masheen [machine] house, and Lawyer "Joolus" was employed to defend me. He is a mighty good harted man, Joolus is, and so is Judge Battle that tried me; but there was no chance for me te get off, and so I 'fesses guilty, and Joolus turns *into* beggin' the Judge. He said I was a poor unfortunate man, with six children, and a little given to liker, and there was no jail nigher than Charlotte, and it would never do to send me to jail.

"Has you got any stocks here?" ses the Judge to the Sheriff.

"No, sur," ses the Sheriff; "this is the second Court ever held in the County of Union, and we aint reddy with sich things yet."

Well, I felt a bit of relief when I heard the Sheriff anser, and the Judge looked down at a piece of paper, and then he says—

"Mr. Clerk, record the judgment of the Court: Let Mr. Hucks be confined in the stocks for one hour. And," says he, "Mr. Sheriff, you can come as near as possible to executing the judgment of the Court."

"How is that?" says Joolus, flaring up and looking wrathy at the Judge. "Your honor don't mean to inflict any unusual punishment?"

"Oh, no!" says the Judge, laffin; "the mode of carrying out the sentence is left to the Sheriff."

And then all the lawyers laft, but Joolus—and some said "'*fence, Joolus,*" and so got madder still, and says: "Mr. Sheriff, I dare you to do that!"

And so they took me out of the Court-house on a general laff, and as the lawyers came along to dinner, thar I was lying with both legs through the crack of a rail fence, and some fellers setting on the fence making sport of me!

And I heard that queer-looking feller, "Ham Jones," say—"Joolus, *look* at your client!"

And then I thought Joolus would have fainted. He turned to the Judge, and he says: "My God, Judge! I never had a client in sich a fix before!"

And the Judge and all of them lawyers laughed out. But I felt hurt—my feelings was hurt as well as my legs. I don't know whether or not you are a lawyer, but I want to know whether it is accordin' to the American Constitution, to put a feller's legs through a rail fence because they haven't got stocks in a new county. I want to know, sir! for ef that be according to the constitution, I'll go across the line to South Carolina and help to make a new constitution!

Yors to command,

ABEL HUCKS.

LOST OR MISLAID, a note on Robert Hughes, for Four Hundred Dollars, made payable to the undersigned. It bears date the 7th of January 1851, and is due on the 1st of March of the same year. The note is satisfied, and is therefore null and void.

ALEX'R McKAY.

Gillopolis, Robeson co., Aug. 15, 1851. 17-4tw

COMPOUND TONIC PILLS.

For the cure of persons of pale and cadaverous habits, dropsical swellings of the feet and legs, torpid bowels, palpitation of the heart, suppressions, &c.

The mode of using these pills is, to take one three times a day regularly. They contain no mercury, nor will they injure any one. By their use alone I have often cured every disease of this class; and no one will use a single box without being materially benefited, particularly females whose health is not well established, but is suppressed or otherwise deranged. There are many painful cases of this kind, where a box or two of the pills will not only relieve, but establish good health upon correct principles. Dr. J. B. Gorman and other eminent physicians have prescribed this medicine with admirable success.

Dr. Little—Sir: For six or eight years past, my wife has been afflicted with a swelling of the feet and legs, together with a wretched state of health. Without much benefit, she has taken a great deal of medicine, being attended by several doctors, and by one a whole year. Whilst still in this condition, she began taking your Compound Tonic Pills and Tonic Bitters; pretty soon the swelling of the feet and legs disappeared, appetite became good, and much improvement otherwise. After using two or three bottles of the Bitters, the Pills were taken alone, and by the end of three months she had gained thirty pounds, skin becoming clear and white, and looking like a new being in health and appearance. Respectfully,

(Signed) WM. ANDERSON.

Talbot County.

The fac-simile of the signature of Dr. W. G. Little will be found upon the outside wrapper of each of his Medicines.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, at his Manufacturing Depot, No. 264 Market street, Philadelphia, and Macon, Georgia.

☞ To be had also of James Cain, Rockfish; A. Watson, Floral College; Townsend & Douglass, Bennettsville; Dr. P. M. Cohen, Charleston; C. C. Barbee, Barclaysville; P. F. Pescud, Raleigh.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent for Fayetteville.

POETRY.

LINES ON A PACK OF CARDS.

BY TOM HOOD.

"Aye, there's the rub"—Shakspeare.

This pretty pile of painted things
My simple tribute craves,
Altho' among the "*Queens*" and "*Knaves*"
I see a set of "*Knaves.*"

Yet in some other Courts I wis,
The great and simple mix;
For knaves among the good enjoy
To *play off* their "*odd tricks.*"

Young *hearts* oft dream of wishes
(Dear Fanny once as I did)
But when they wake, alas! have to
That "*honors*" were divided.

The *diamond* eyes that beamed with
Once held me in command;
And all I hoped or wished was to
To bless me with a *hand.*

Oh! what a "*shuffling*" and a
Succeeding years reveal;
Men toil within an "*ace*" of life,
To leave behind a "*deal.*"

There's no revoking death's stern
When each last card is played,
And sorrowing friends surround to
That closes with a "*spade.*"

Stone Coal.—We have been favored with a fine specimen of stone coal from a mine of which has been discovered in the vicinity of Germantown, Stokes County. The reader may recollect having heard something of this coal, a few years ago, but at that time it was considered a stone of not much importance, perhaps of little bank believed to be very limited in extent, and consequently abandoned till recently, when upon farther examination it has proven itself to be rich and extensive. A communication upon this subject will probably appear next week.

The specimen may be seen at this office.

Storm.—On Sunday night last we visited with wind and rain, which continued during the night and the greater part of Monday; at times both wind and rain were very heavy, and the tide has done considerable damage. It has been done to the rice crop, which was very promising. We also learn that the Corn crop on the low grounds of the Cape Fear has been considerably damaged by the freshet.

The steamer belonging to the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company did not proceed farther than Smithville on Sunday last, on account of the wind.

The storm at Charleston seems to have been more severe than it was here. The Mercury says—"A small sloop lying at the Southern wharf, was totally wrecked and sunk. The Schr. Georgia, Capt. Hall, at Commercial wharf, parted her cable, lost her jib and flying jib-boom by the foul of another vessel. The ship Hampton, just arrived from Liverpool, was in the stream, dragged, but brought up safely, and made fast at Boyce's wharf.

"The steamers Vanderbilt for Wilmington, and Calhoun for Savannah, were prevented from leaving port, by the violence of the gale, and the steamer Gordon did not arrive from Savannah from the same cause.

"The cars did not arrive at the city at their usual hour, owing to the obstructions on the Railroad by the falling of trees, posts and trees.

"Quite a number of trees were blown down in our streets, and a small dwelling house, nearly finished, in the northern part of the city was prostrated."

Watchington Jour.

Watermelon Sugar is a new article. The Chicago *Tribune* acknowledges the receipt of a small quantity of the article, and says:

"We have seen and used sugar made from cane, maple, corn, and beets, but have never seen any so pure and delicately sweet as this. To our mind it is equal to the best quality of honey. The watermelon possesses a great amount of saccharine matter in a very pure state. We do not see why making sugar from it may not be made a profitable business, if a climate adapted to the growth of it.

Naval Anecdote.—When Macdonough was first lieutenant of the Siren, under command of Capt. Smith, a circumstance occurred in the harbor of Gibraltar sufficiently indicative of the firmness and decision of his character. An American merchant brig came to anchor near a United States vessel. Macdonough, in the absence of Capt. Smith, who had gone on shore, saw a boat from a British ship of war board the brig and take from her a man. He instantly manned and armed a boat, and pursued the British boat, which, overtook, just as it reached the frigate, without ceremony, took the impressed man into his own boat. The frigate's boat was twice the force of his own; but that did not so bold as to astound the lieutenant. He commanded the press gang, and no resistance was offered. When the affair was made known to the British captain, he came on board the Siren in a great rage, and inquired how he dared to take a man from his boat.

Macdonough replied, that the man was an American seaman, and was under the protection of the flag of the United States, and that it was his duty to protect him.

The captain, with a volley of oaths, swore he would bring his frigate along side the Siren, and sink her.

"That you may do," said Macdonough, "but while she swims, the man you shall not have."

The English captain told Macdonough that he was a young hair-brained fellow, and would repent of his rashness. "Supposing sir," said he, "I had been in your boat, would you have dared to have committed such an act."

"I should have made the attempt at all hazards," was the reply.

"What, sir!" said the English officer, "would you venture to interfere if I were to impress men from that brig?"

"You can try it, sir," replied Macdonough.

The British captain returned to his vessel, manned a boat, and steered for the brig; Macdonough did the same; but before the affair ended; the English captain took a circuitous route and returned to his ship. There was such a calmness in the eye of Lieutenant Macdonough—such a serenity in his language—such a politeness in his manner, that the British officer saw that he had to deal with no ordinary character, and that it was not best to put him on his mettle.—*Naval History.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1851.

☞ *Subscribers to the Weekly Observer who desire to receive the Semi-Weekly, will please give us notice.*

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23.

Once more at this delightful place! Once more I am drinking health from its cheerful fountains, the gift of Providence, more potent and more pleasant than all the concoctions of the chemist.

There is a great crowd here, though this is the beginning of the end of the season. There is the usual display of fashion in its ridiculous extremes, for sober people to laugh at—and plenty of sober people to laugh at it. To-day, however, three events have withdrawn attention from even fashion's follies—the Cuba news, the arrest of a noted pickpocket, and the arrival of Barnum's Grand Menagerie and Museum. This last was the grandest procession of the kind that I ever saw. In the van came the immense car containing the Band. It is about fifteen feet high, and was drawn by *seven Elephants!* Next followed the miniature carriage presented to Gen. Tom Thumb by Queen Victoria. This was drawn by two Shetland ponies, as much smaller than horses as the elephants were larger. The driver was a little boy on the dwarfish scale. Gen. Tom himself—the real prodigy, is here, but was not in the carriage. These were succeeded by a long line of vehicles, and accompanied by thousands of people, from town and country.

The village has been a good deal excited by several bold and successful cases of pocket picking, and to-day a well-dressed man was caught in the very act, his hand in another man's pocket, and on another man's pocket book. He was instantly converted into as great a lion as any one of Barnum's. Hundreds escorted him to the Magistrate's office. It is said that the new gambling law passed by the late Legislature of this State is so severe that that popular profession can no longer be followed by thousands of persons here and in New York city especially, and that they have been driven to open robbery instead of cheating at cards. It probably never occurred to any of them that a living might be obtained by honest labor.

The Cuba expedition, and the summary execution of 50 of the invaders, is more talked of than any event within my recollection. Few or none attempt to justify the invaders; and however much they may deplore the fate of the captured men, very few blame the Spanish authorities. The fact is, that the invaders had voluntarily and knowingly placed themselves beyond the pale of protection of civilized nations. They were pirates, murderers, robbers; and in the event of defeat or capture had no right to expect any other fate than that which they met. It may perhaps prove fortunate for the peace of the world that they suffered.

A day or two ago, whilst in New York, I visited Greenwood, the beautiful cemetery situated some two or three miles from the city; and was astonished to see how rapidly that great city of the dead had extended its mansions, and of course its tenants. There have probably been 50,000 bodies deposited there within the ten or twelve years since it was laid out, and in fifty years more the dead of Greenwood will be more than the present living population of New York. It is not possible to describe, and hardly to conceive, the beauty, natural and artificial—especially natural—of the place. Its never-ending variety of hill and vale, of tree and shrub and flower and grass, of fountain and lake, of grove and garden, of winding walks and broad avenues, of views of river and ocean, of city and village, are beyond my powers of description. And then the graves.—Side by side lie the rich and poor, the former with massive marble vaults, or towering columns, the latter unadorned, or only with a few flowers or green grass. There are single tombs there upon which thousands of dollars have been expended. One, especially, which I am sure could not have cost less than ten thousand dollars, records the death of a beautiful young lady, on her seventeenth birth-day, by a fall from a carriage. It has white marble statues of a female figure, and of two kneeling angels, themselves superb works of art, and every other imaginable adornment of carved marble, with a small garden of the rarest roses and shrubbery. Altogether there are few such spots in this country, as Greenwood,—few in which love and affection, wealth and pride, and a desire for display, have more clearly manifested themselves;—few in which one can find a better sermon on the vanity of all this earth contains. But I will not repeat the sermon as it was silently preached to me.

P. S. I have just seen Mr. Lawrence, of California, formerly of Fayetteville, who was in Havana at the time of the execution. He and others had come from California by the Nicaragua route, and had to wait in Havana for the Steamer Cherokee. He says they had to keep close in their Hotel, as they were insulted when they appeared in the streets, had stones thrown at them, &c. Of course they did not attempt to go out to witness the execution. This does not look like a desire for a revolution, and for the assistance of Americans to accomplish it.

IRREGULARITY OF THE MAILS.—On Thursday last, we received letters from New York, which, according to the post-mark, had been *eight days* on the road.—On Friday, we received letters from New York, *with no post-mark*, which had been *twelve days* on the road!—only three days more than are necessary for us to hear from Europe.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Mr. W. J. Yates will continue the publication of the Carolinian until a sale of the office can be effected. It will be sold to a Democrat.

F. & W. PLANK ROAD.—We learn that about $600 were received for tolls during the month of August. A very handsome business, only 42 miles being subject to toll. It is expected that in the course of a few days, 9 miles will be added to the number now in use.

FROM EUROPE.—The Asia arrived in New York on Thursday night the 28th ult., bringing Liverpool advices to the 16th ult. Cotton was unchanged. Fair Orleans 5⅞; Mobile 5⅜; Uplands 5¼.—Flour was dull and had declined 6d. to 1s.

The Asia brings no political news of interest or importance.

DISUNION MEETING IN CHARLESTON.—The "Auxiliary Southern Rights Association," held its second meeting in Charleston on the 23d inst. Fiery and lengthy letters were read, from Messrs. Colcock, Wallace and McQueen, and fiery and lengthy speeches were delivered by Col. Maxcy Gregg, the "youthful Washington," and Gen. J. H. Adams, who is, we suppose, the "youthful Marion" of the South. The speech of "Washington," the Mercury says, "was one of the most impressive, high-toned, and forcible arguments ever listened to by a Charleston audience." "Marion" "enchained his audience in an eloquent, spirited and patriotic address," by which after being "enchained," they were, says the Mercury, "carried away at times." It must have been a wonderful speech.

By the way, is it not strange, after all the assertions that "South Carolina is united as one man," and that "the people detest the Union and look to disunion as their salvation," that so many "powerful" and "enchaining" and "carrying away" speeches do not succeed in "carrying" them out of the Union? We should like to hear this explained.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.—The facility of manufacturing reports, and the still greater facility of their transmission to any part of the United States, bids fair to prove a serious evil. There seems to be no end to the false reports concerning the Cuban expedition which are sent throughout the country, by Telegraph from New York and New Orleans. The last which we have seen, we find in the Washington Union, copied from the New York Herald. The despatch, which was totally without foundation, was this:

By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1851.

The President has arrived. The cabinet immediately held a meeting. It was in session this evening. A government agent goes in the steamer Saranac to Havana.

On the strength of these Telegraphic assertions, the Herald in its Editorial summary of the latest news, says:

"The President has just returned, post-haste, to Washington, the terrible and shocking intelligence from Cuba having abruptly cut short the programme for the continuation of his Virginia pleasure tour. A cabinet meeting was held last evening, at which the following heads of the executive departments were present, in consultation with the President:

Hon. Thos. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Sec'y of the Interior.
Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Sec'y of the Navy.
Hon. Nathan K. Hall, Postmaster General.

The following members were absent:

Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.
Hon. C. M. Conrad, Secretary of War.
Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Attorney General.

Of course the proceedings in cabinet council have not transpired. As one of the results, however, we are informed that a government agent goes over in the steamer Saranac to Havana, which leaves Norfolk to day; and, doubtless, he goes armed with instructions for a rigid inquiry into the facts connected with the capture of the fifty prisoners executed at Havana, and into the facts and circumstances attending their execution; and also with instructions of inquiry concerning the firing at the United States mailsteamer Falcon. It is highly probable, too, that this special messenger will bear to Mr. Owen some very important information."

Now, the Union says, it was known to every one in Washington, that neither the President nor Mr. Stuart had returned, and that Mr. Conrad mentioned as absent, had never been away! The Cabinet meeting therefore was never held, and of course no action was taken by "the Cabinet."

When we have such evidences of its misuse, we are induced to condemn the Telegraph almost as a nuisance. For the past few weeks it certainly has been. No reliance can be placed upon the statements which are daily circulated by it, and which seem merely intended to cause needless and injurious excitement. Public attention should be directed to the matter and public opinion should put down those engaged it.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—The first Bloomer exhibition in Fayetteville, came off yesterday, attended by but little excitement. The damsel passed up Hay street we learn, accompanied by an admiring crowd of three little negroes.

A communication from Gillopolis signed "Unus" is not published, as the writer, although he so signs himself, gives us no evidence that he really is 'one of 'em.'

CUBA.—No authentic news can be expected from Cuba, until the arrival of the Empire City. This steamer was to have sailed from Havana on yesterday, with the California news to Aug. 1st. If so, she ought to arrive in New York on Friday next.

Many additional reports from the Island, and from New Orleans have been put in circulation since our last.

For instance, a rumor was current in Washington City, on the 27th, that a despatch had been received from Gen. Twiggs at New Orleans, stating that the Spanish consul had been put to death by the mob. The Editor of the Republic inquired at the proper Department and found that no such despatch had been received. We presume therefore, that the despatches which came to us last week, by way of Charleston, are without foundation.

We find also in the Richmond Times, a despatch from New York, stating that Gen. Gonzalez and his force had landed on the Island, and that Lopez, so far from having been defeated, held possession of Fort Mariel, where he was daily receiving accessions to his force. This despatch was said to have been received from Capt. Lewis of the Pampero Steamer, who was near Savannah on Saturday for the purpose of taking off reinforcements.

Our readers can estimate the value to be attached to this despatch, when informed, that Gen. Gonzalez is in South Carolina!

Many sympathising meetings have been held throughout the country, and in the Northern, Western, and Southern Cities. All the speeches and Resolutions agree in denouncing the inhumanity of the Spanish authorities, and the conduct of the American Consul at Havana, *of which nothing is known.* We hear many reports also of the volunteering and sailing of some hundreds of men from New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, &c. All the reports however, are telegraphic.

The third meeting in New York City was held on the 26th ult. In consequence of the excitement, the city authorities had called out a large police force, and the Express says that the house of the Spanish Consul and the office of a Spanish newspaper "may be said to have been garrisoned."

As showing the levelling and disorganizing spirit of those engaged in the Cuba excitement, the Express publishes the following proceedings of "a side meeting." It says:

"After the meeting had broken up, and as the procession was about starting, a speaker mounted the steps of the City Hall and spoke in substance as follows:

"My friends, I am for liberty in Cuba, and wish her liberty with all my heart and soul; but first I wish for freedom and liberty here, in New York. The Dons here in this city are just as tyrannical and oppressive as the Dons in Cuba. There are no Dons in Cuba worse than the Dons in Wall street. Give us liberty here, or give us death. Why should a poor man work for seventy-five cents a day and a Don in Wall street loll on couches and ride in coaches with $100 per day? There is no equality in this country, and there will be no liberty till we put down the Dons in New York. I live in a cellar. Why should a man who don't work live in a palace? I am ready to go to Cuba, and to fight for freedom any where, as soon as I can get liberty and equality here. The Spanish Consul is no more than one thousand rich men in New York. The Cronica is not so bad as the Wall street press. No Cuban suffers half as much as the poor people that live in the 6th and 14th Wards."

The speaker was going on at length in this vein, when his voice was drowned in the music.

There was an Irish speaker on the stand preaching temperance, and sobriety, and virtue, amid the howls and jeers of the populace."

Expeditions are said to be fitting out in the city, but the Express has no doubt but that the Collector, U. S. Marshal and District Attorney will succeed in preventing them. In this connection we may state, that the Express contradicts by authority the statement that the District Attorney was one of the officers of the first Cuban meeting. He was not in the city. It publishes also, letters from other distinguished citizens, contradicting similar reports as to them.

HARD TO PLEASE.—When the President, some months since, issued his Cuban proclamation, he was denounced by the Locofoco Press as interfering to *prevent* Americans from going to Cuba and assisting the Patriots. Now, however, since Americans have gone to Cuba in direct opposition to the advice of the President, the Locofoco Press denounce Mr. Fillmore as the cause of their execution! In other words, they hold him whom they denounced for opposing the expedition, responsible for the expedition, *since it has failed!*

THE STORM IN THE PEE DEE COUNTRY.—The Wadesdorough Argus of the 30th ult., says:

"*The Storm.*—On Sunday and Sunday night last, we were visited in our vicinity with a terrific storm of rain and wind.

"Up to eight o'clock in the morning, the clouds gave visible signs of what followed, and at half past eight or nine, down came the rain in perfect torrents, and soon after, the wind began to play its freaks in a grand and leveling style.

"The moving appeals made to trees, fences, chimneys, &c., by the unseen agent, spoke in terms not to be mistaken.

"We learn since the storm, that much damage has been done to crops on the lowlands of our small streams, which rose to a height, we are told, surpassing all former precedent within the observation of the oldest inhabitants.

"The crops on the rivers in some places are materially injured, but not to the extent anticipated by many during the progress of the storm."

DON CARLOS VALENCIA.—This adventurous cavalier has again 'turned up.' The Mobile papers contain long accounts of his successful imposition upon the people of that city. The same old story of the afflicted "Mexican Lieutenant" so worked upon the feelings of the people of Mobile, that until recognised and exposed by some who had before known him, the 'Don' was every where welcomed and treated with the most distinguished consideration.

The advent of old acquaintances, however, was the signal of our hero's exodus, which, says a writer in a Mobile paper, "was sudden and mysterious. The Helen had not borne him away, and the coachman declared that he did not take the stage. There were a thousand conjectures with regard to his whereabouts.—Some thought he had followed into the vast deep the famous tribe of Aborigines and doubtless expected the addition of an agreeable note to the mystic music of our choral waters. Others thought he had vanished, as did the sweet odors with which *he* had been invigorated, and *we* regaled on a memorable occasion above referred to.

"A friend was on the point of writing his obituary—but the return of the coachman this morning rendered it unnecessary and put an end to conjecture. The delicate Valencian, the "wounded and bleeding" Lieutenant—the Castilian consumptive—"the beautiful, darling Don," had walked thirty-six miles the night of his departure, and was still playing his tricks *en route* for Pensacola, on strangers".

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Whigs of New York elect to the U. S. Senate a true National Whig, but do not adopt resolutions quite so strong as they should.

The Democrats of Massachusetts adopt resolutions excessively patriotic, but elect out and out abolitionists, to the U. S. Senate.

The Washington Union is so horrified at the course of the New York Whigs, that for weeks past, its columns have been filled with denunciations of them. But the same paper, thus abusive of the Whigs, finds nothing to condemn, but much to *praise* in the conduct of the Massachusetts Democracy. In the Union's estimation, words are much more significant than actions. A new phase of modern Democracy.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.—Charles Eames, Esq. late Editor of the Nashville Union, has been associated in the conduct of the Washington Union, with Maj. A. J. Donelson, who very much needed assistance from somebody.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first Number of the "North Carolina Baptist," published every other Friday, at Asheville. Terms $1 in advance.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the members of the Rifle Company, held in the Town Hall in Fayetteville on the 24th day of August, in consequence of the death of Capt. WM. H. BAYNE, a committee having been appointed, reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, the disposer of all events, to remove from us our worthy friend and brother soldier, Capt. Wm. H. Bayne: Therefore,

Resolved, That death has removed from our ranks a beloved, accomplished, and patriotic soldier and worthy citizen.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore his loss, and shall long cherish his many virtues, while we humbly bow in submission to that Being who has made the breach in our ranks.

Resolved, That we tender to the relatives of the deceased our heart-felt sympathy in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they also be inserted in the Fayetteville papers.

W. W. JONES, Sec'y.

DEFEAT OF LOPEZ.

A letter has been received in this city from a reliable source in New York, which states that the Spanish Minister has received official information from Cuba that Lopez and his followers, after landing on the 11th inst., at a place called Palayitas, four leagues east of Bahia Honda, took possession of the village of Pozas, where they fortified themselves, but from which they were dislodged after a bloody fight with the Spanish troops, in which the latter suffered a severe loss, both of officers and men, and that the invading force was broken up and dispersed, and were pursued on all sides both by the troops and the native population, who were highly exasperated.

The source from which we procure the above information entitles it to full confidence, so far as to the fact that it has actually been received by the Spanish Minister. It will be recollected that the New York papers, immediately after the arrival of the steamer Cherokee, stated that despatches of the above tenor were received by the Minister, which were put on board at Havana when the Cherokee was on the eve of departure.

We have ourselves but little doubt as to the truth of the defeat and dispersion of the force under Lopez, as all the collateral circumstances lead to that belief; and we can only account for the capture of the prisoners who were executed on the 16th by supposing they were a portion of the fugitives from the defeat, who were endeavoring to escape from the Island.

Nat. Int., 29th ult.

A Prospect for Connubial Felicity.—The Waukesha, Ill., Democrat has the following announcement of the coupling of a happy pair in that interesting village:

MARRIED—In this village, on the 16th inst., Mr. John Latimer to Miss Nancy Chase, alias "Spot."

The happy couple formed an alliance while confined in our county jail. Mr. L. came out a few days since and succeeded in procuring bail for his affianced; who, arrayed in her bridal garments, and her *lamp* burning, came forth to meet the bridegroom. They left on the cars immediately after, probably for the Falls, or Springs.

Postscript.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

We received three mails from the North this morning, but after a hasty examination of the papers, find little of interest. The New York papers contain detailed accounts of the Asia's news, but they are of no importance. In the absence of any news from that quarter, they have turned their attention to the discussion of Cuban annexation.

The Washington Union of Wednesday morning announces the return of the President from Virginia. His attention will at once be given to Cuban affairs. In his absence, says a writer to the Charleston Courier, Mr. Graham has been active. It was by his order, that Com. Parker was sent to Cuba in the Saranac as a Commissioner to make special inquiry into the incidents recently reported as having occurred.

New Orleans papers of the 25th ult. received this morning, confirm the telegraphic accounts of mob violence, in the destruction of furniture, merchandise, &c.—no lives lost, though much excitement prevails in the city. The "Delta" discourages the disorderly proceedings of the mob, but exhorts the friends of "Cuban independence" (the lovers of Cuban sugar rather) to go to work and secure it.

The Delta laments the death of Col. Will. S. Crittenden, who, says the Delta was a nephew of the Attorney General. It speaks with much bitterness of the conduct of Lopez in deserting him.

MARRIED,

At Cowper Hill, Robeson county, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. F. K. Nash, Col. JOHN McNEILL to Miss VIRGINIA M. STUBBS, daughter of the late Rev. C. Stubbs, of Marlborough District, S. C.

In Carthage, on the 17th inst., by Samuel Bruce, Esq., Dr. A. W. BREWER, to Miss MARY F. HANCOCK, daughter of the late W. Hancock.

DIED,

At Carthage, on the 29th ult., CORNELIUS H. DOWD, Esq. At the time of his death, Mr. Dowd was Register of Moore county, and Postmaster at Carthage. The latter office he had held for 29 years. He was an honest and benevolent man, and his death is universally regretted.—[*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 29—Chatham, with boat Telegraph in tow, with goods for Isham Cox, Rev J Ingold, Blount's Creek Co, J Utley, G Lauder, E Female Seminary, R Gray, M A Baker, Jenkins & Roberts, M Brown & Son, F Fentress, M M Transom, J R Sloan, J T O Wilbar, K Gwyn & Son.

Aug 30—Gov Graham, with goods for sundry merchants of this place and interior.

Aug. 30.—Averasborough and D. Lewis, from Henrietta, with goods to sundry persons of this place and interior.

Sept. 1.—St'r Evergreen, with full cargo for town and country.

☞ RIVER in good Boating order.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 28—Schrs LeRoy from New York, C A Greiner from Savannah, Samuel R Potter from Boston. 29—Brigs Standard and John R Dow from New York; Schrs R W Brown and Ira Brewster from New York, C B Glover from New River, Corinthian from Baltimore, W Hart from Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 2.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	14 a
Ditto, apple,	42 a 45	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6¼ a 7
Bacon,	14 a	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4¼ a 4½
Cotton,	5¼ a 7½	Oats,	45 o 50
Corn,	90 a 95	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, E. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	4 a 4¾	Salt, sack,	1 25 a 1 40
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	1 00 a 1 12½	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	80 a 85
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	42 a 45
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	18 a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	none		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		6½ cents.	
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		17 "	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

TURPENTINE has declined. Sales Virgin and Yellow Dip $1 75; Hard 90 cts. No. 3 Rosin 60 to 65 cts. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 24½. White Oak STAVES $15; Ash Heading $12½ per M.

No change in the market worthy of special note.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon in demand at 12 to 12½, hog round. Corn much wanted at 80. Flour—Baltimore 5 00 to 5 25; Northern 4 75 to 7 50. Lard 12½ to 13, none in market. Lime 1 50. Lumber—Flooring Boards 12 00 to 12 50; Wide 7 50; Scantling 8 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 10; Virgin 2 50; Hard 1 20 to 1 30; Spirits Turp. 26. Tar 1 40 to 1 75. Cow Peas 95 to 1 00. Timber—Several rafts sold, prices range from $7 to $10½.—*Herald.*

At New York, Cotton in demand and market firmer.

At Charleston, Cotton market firm, prices having an upward tendency. Sales of 1350 bales during the week at 5¼ to 8¾.

H. G. HALL,

Fayetteville Foundry.

CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

☞ A lot of Babbet Metal for sale.

Winslow street, Sept. 1, 1851. 18Y

NOTICE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Among their stock will be found the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, together with a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing; Umbrellas; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; all kinds of Boots and Shoes; Carpeting; Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars; Hardware and Cutlery; Leather; Hollow-ware and Crockery-ware; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars; Teas; Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails.

With many other Goods, which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay punctually. We would be glad if our friends and the public generally would give us a call.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

FOR SALE,

ONE lot of Land containing 2 acres, with a comfortable Dwelling House and Kitchen thereon. The above property is in half a mile of Robeson Institute, Robeson county.

Also, Four Shares of the Capital Stock in said Institute.

For further particulars, inquire of

ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland county, Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

Settlements.

PERSONS who are indebted to us will confer an obligation if they will settle during the present month. All persons to whom we are indebted will please render their bills for payment.

Aug. 1. E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large addition to his Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Hollow-Ware, Leather, Window Glass, White Lead, Cheese, Mackerel, Codfish, &c. &c. &c.

Which he offers on reasonable terms.

He offers for sale a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, viz:

100 bbls. Whiskey.
50 " Apple Brandy.
10 " choice "old Nash," 5 years old.
10 " old Rye Whiskey.

His stock of FOREIGN LIQUORS were selected with care and are of superior quality. They consist of—

"Godard" Brandy.
"Otard" do.
"Hennesey" do.
"Old London Dock" ditto.
Holland Gin.
Jamaica Rum.
Irish Whiskey.
Madeira Wine, superior.
Sherry do, do.
Port do, choice, (very fine.)
Sicily Madeira do.

—IN GLASS—

Champaign Wine, of "Heidsick" and other favorite brands.
Sparkling Hock, in pints and quarts.
Still Hock, do. do.
London Porter.

☞ All kinds of Produce bought at the Market price in exchange for Goods.

W. DRAUGHON.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18-w3m

Watches and Jewelry.

The Subscriber repectfully informs the public, that he has just returned from the North, with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES: Gold Fob, Guard & Vest Chains; Gold, Silver, Steel and Gilt Keys; Breast Pins; Ear Rings; Finger Rings; Gold, Silver, Steel and Shell Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Lockets; Gold and Silver Belt Buckles; Sleeve Buttons; Clasps; Silver Cups; Music Boxes, Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Port-moneys; Purses; a fine assortment of Walking Canes; Plated Cake Baskets and Castors; a large assortment of fine and common Accordeons; Violins; Flutes; Fifes; Surveyors' Compasses; Chains; Mathematical Instruments; Ladies' Work Boxes; fine and common double and single barrel Guns; Pistols of every variety; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; Dog Collars and Calls; fine Pocket and Pen Knives; Scissors; Razors; Needles; Chessmen and Boards; Hair, Tooth, Nail, Lather and Flesh Brushes; Note Paper; Envelopes; and a great variety of Fancy Goods.

Purchasers will please give me a call.

☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly Repaired.

W. PRIOR, Hay street.

Sept. 2, 1851. 18-3m

Daguerreotype Portraits.

A. C. SMITH, Daguerrean Artist, having been instructed in one of the largest and best Establishments in New York, and by one of the best Artists in New York or any where else, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and persons living near, that he has a Room in the Fayetteville Hotel fitted up for taking Daguerreotypes, and would be very much pleased to wait on those who may wish to have their Likenesses taken. He has the best materials that can be bought any where without any exception. He intends stopping here only a few weeks.

Call soon, if you wish a correct and good Likeness. He feels that he can satisfy those who may give him a call, if a correct and good Likeness will do it. Time of taking, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Dark or black dresses best for taking; white will not answer well.

Prices from Two to Ten Dollars.

Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us,
It would from many a blunder free us,
And foolish notion.—*Burns.*

But come when you will,
A perfect likeness you'll have,
If you only sit still.

Lovers are of all others the best subjects for sitting, though the most difficult to please.

Secure the shadow
Ere the substance fade.—*Shakspeare.*

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

PLANK ROAD LUMBER WANTED.

The Trustees of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company invite proposals to furnish Lumber for the construction of their Road from Fayetteville to Kingsbury. Propositions to be filed with the undersigned, or with either Nathan King, J. C. Williams, J. W. Strange, or M. Y. Jones, as early as possible, and to state the prices and points of delivery preferred.

A. McLEAN, Ch'n of the Board of Trustees.

Fayetteville, Aug. 26, 1851. 17-3t

Wanted to Contract for,

The Subscriber wishes to contract for ONE MILLION OF RED OAK HHD. STAVES, of the following dimensions, viz:—Full 44 inches long, ¾ inch thick on the thin edge; to average 4 inches in width; none to be less than 3¼. They must be got out of good, sound timber, and not to show much sap. They must be rough shaved with the drawing knife. For which quality of Staves, I am willing to pay $18 per thousand.

E. D. HALL.

Wilmington, Aug. 29, 1851. 18-tf

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of 1st August:—

Sarah Anderson, William H Autry, Arthur Averitt.

Barbara Buie, Kinyon Branch, Duncan M Buie, Wm R Brock, J L Bryan, Isah Bowles, Daniel A Buie, Thomas Bene, B H Barfield, N C Beard.

John L Campbell, Daniel Core, Allen J Cameron, L F Carr, Arch'd Cameron, Mary L Carver.

A L Drummond, Tho W Davey, Larry Dew, Berry Ellis, Otis Everett.

Andrew Ferguson, P C Ferrill.

Simon Godwin, Susan Grady, John Guy, Isabella Gilmore.

Josiah Hagins, Allen Holly, James Holt, D H Holland, Martha Hill, Samuel Hulet, R R Holliday & Co, Joel Horn, William Hudson, Sara A Harrison.

J L & T Jones, Mrs M Johnson, Wm Jones, Duncan S Johnson, Bryan Jones.

Frances Ann Kelly, Daniel Kornbow.

Robert D Melvin, Wiley Millander, Henry Mason, Angus Medlin, Thomas Munroe, Kitsey Manuel, Alex Morrison, Wm Munn.

Sarah McNeill, John McCorquedale, Alex'r McPherson, Alex McKethan, D L McMillan, John D McAlister, Margaret McInnis, Murdoch McLean.

Sarah Parker, David J Phillips, Edward Perry, John E Pitman, Reddic Price, Mr & Mrs J & C Price, Mary E Porter, Calvin Purnel, Pinkney Prince.

Jacob Reardon, Elizabeth Reynolds.

Wm L Shepherd, Dr Duncan Smith, Reuben Strickland, N G Spivy, Henry S Stuart, Capt D Smith, Ben Smith, J A Spears.

Newson Terry, G R Thagard.

John Williford, Mary Wright, Comfore Wade.

87} JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

September 1, 1851. 1w

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

2 OR 3 NEGRO BOYS, between the ages of 14 and 22 years. For Boys well raised and of good character, the highest prices will be paid in Cash. Apply soon to

THOS. R. UNDERWOOD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 2, 1851. 18-3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of TYSON & PERSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will please make payment to Mr. Tyson, who is authorized to settle the business.

THOS. B. TYSON.
SAM'L J. PERSON.

August 21, 1851. 18-4tw

☞ Thos. B. Tyson will continue the Mercantile Business at the Old Stand in Carthage.

WILL BE SOLD,

IN front of the Branch of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, in this town, on Thursday the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., Sixteen Shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the Merchants' Steamboat Company.

C. P. MALLETT, Att'y.

Sept. 1, 1851. 17ts

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, on the 28th inst., a negro boy who says his name is LONON, and that he belongs to James H. Shell of South Carolina. Said boy is about 20 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and weighs about 130 pounds.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ISAAC BOYKIN, Jailer.

Clinton, August 29, 1851. 18-tf

Board of Superintendents of Common Schools,

AUGUST 16, 1851.

ELECTIONS will be held in the several School Districts, on the 2d Thursday in October next, for three Committee men in each District.

"The people of each School District heretofore entitled to vote, are to meet at their respective school-houses, on the 2d Thursday of October, and elect their School Committee, under the same rules, restrictions and regulations prescribed for their government prior to the Act 1848 to 1849, and that they enter on the duties of the office the first Thursday in January."

They are to make report to the Board of Superintendents of the number of Scholars in their respective Districts.

The following persons, or any two of them, are appointed to hold said Elections, who will make report to the Board. It is requested that they give notice of the said Election in their respective Districts.

In all cases where no Election is held, the Board of Superintendents appoint the Committees.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Ch'n, &c.

District No. 1—A H Dewar, Wm Seaborn, T W Spence.

2—Jesse Mathews, Jesse Morgan, Stephen Pegram.

3—A W Betts, John Spence, Wiley Sexton.

4—Calvin Smith, Zachariah Cofield, Jr, Kimbrel Jones.

5—John Gaskins, Alexander McLeod, William Sexton.

6—William Williams, William Gardner, William K. Hockaday.

7—John McKay, D W Massie, Henry Avera.

8—Daniel Stewart, Joseph Adams, Walter Ennis.

9—Lovit Ryals, Thomas Johnson, R J Norris.

10—William Stewart, James Hodges, Furney Tart.

11—Jona. Wood, Isaac Taylor, Henry Pope.

12—Daniel McDonald, John R Taylor, Angus McLellan.

13—David McNeill, Anson Wade, Jas Geddie.

14—John Murphy, Sen'r, Dugald McPhail, John McPhail.

15—Farq'd Armstrong, Ezekiel King, John Murphy, Jr.

16—Joshua Taylor, James Guy, Geo McKay.

17—Haywood Gainey, John Geddie, John C. Wright.

18—Newsom Autrey, Wilson Faircloth, Alex. Maxwell.

19—John Cade, John Williford, Malcom McMillan.

20—William Cade, Randal McDaniel, James Evans.

21—Joseph Bullard, M H Sewell, Jonathan E Averitt.

22—Joseph Downing, Jonathan Carter, Valentine Downing.

23—Elijah Fisher, Duncan West, Daniel L. Smith.

24—Alexander McLennan, John Bell, Henry R King.

25—G T King, H Wright, John Wood.

26—Benjamin Smith, James Colvin, Isaac Branch.

27—Henry Elliot, John Elliot, Rev E McNair.

28—Alexander Walker, John McNeill, Jr, W L Williams.

29—Samuel D Pipkin, J W Hodges, Stewart Pipkin.

30—Alex'r D McLean, John L Atkins, Major Neill McLean.

31—Benjamin Morrison, Hector McNeill, Wm Wade.

32—Mark Wade, John L Bethea, Jona Holley.

33—Malcom McKay, James Senter, Albert Holloman.

34—Neill Clark, Nathan Butler, Daniel Lashley.

35—John McRae, Daniel McLean, Malcom Black.

36—Robert Nordon, Wm McDugald, Alex'r McPhail.

37—Daniel McCormick, A Thomas, Duncan Patterson.

38—James S Harrington, Archibald McLean, Hector McNeill.

39—Duncan McLean, Jr, Malcom Dove, Angus Cameron.

40—Allen Buie, A J Cameron, Riley Brock.

41—Archibald McCollum, Rob't Smith, Neill McLeod.

42—Roderick McCrummen, Neill Patterson, Archibald Patterson.

43—Alexander Campbell, Arch'd G Ray, Allen McDougald.

44—R D Gillis, Robert Graham, L Bethune.

45—William McDiarmid, Angus McLeod, Neill Lamon.

46—John McFadyen, Christopher Munroe, Duncan Murchison.

47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Archibald Ray.

48—Charles Munroe, John Brown, Angus Ray, (Mill.)

49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Dan'l Black.

50—Malcom McGregor, Dugald McDugald, John Ray.

51—Daniel S McColman, Neill R Blue, David Gillis.

52—Daniel C Currie, Archibald Buie, Wm Biggs.

53—Colin McRae, C P Mallett, Amasa Alden.

54—W J Smith, J A Byrne, J C Ellis.

55—Arthur Davis, Neill G McNeill, John McDonald.

56—Alfred Jackson, C B Tyson, Nathan Williamson.

57—Malcom McDonald, Jesse Ellis, Duncan Shaw.

58—James G Cook, Egbert Hall, Charles E McIver.

59—Archibald McDuffie, Alex'r McPherson, Duncan McArthur.

60—James Baker, W J Anderson, James W Strange.

61—E W Barge, W T Frizell, J T Warden.

62 & 63—Joseph Arey, Thos J Johnson, John P Leonard.

64—Isham Carver, Zachariah Plummer, Andrew C Ray.

65—Wm McMillan, Robert McKinnon, David Murphy.

67—Thomas Mathews, Murdoch McLeod.

68—Arch'd Ray, M B Gillis, M Gillis.

69—W H Partin, Jno Adams, Edwin Adams.

70—Peter Campbell, Neill Blue, Hugh McPherson.

71—L D Cameron, Samuel Cameron, Daniel Smith.

72—D Buie, Foster Mason, D Cornbow.

73—

Notice to Builders.

ON Friday the 5th day of September next, will be Let to the lowest bidder, at McLaurin's Old Store, the following Buildings, viz:

A School House, 36 feet square, one story high, with an apartment 24 feet square at each end of the Building. Also, a Dwelling House for the Principal Teacher, 36 by 42 feet, two stories high, with a passage of 10 feet through the Building.

Plans and Specifications will be submitted at the time and place above stated. For further particulars, apply to John C. McLaurin, Laurel Hill, N. C.

JAMES C. McEACHIN,
JAMES T. ROPER,
JOHN C. BAKER,
DAN'L C. STEWART,
DAN'L STEWART,
DAN'L C. McINTYRE,
MURDOCH McKINNON,
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
Building Committee.

Richmond County, N. C., July 19, 1851. } 8-wt58

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c, and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROBT McNABB.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., May 3, 1851. } 70-tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his FARM for sale, situated on the east side of Big Coharie, known as the Major Ollin Mobley place, containing 1399 Acres. The land is in fine condition for tilling, and brings the very best of corn. The dwelling and out-houses are all in very fine condition, the greater part of them having been lately repaired. On the farm there is a saw and grist mill, which affords a handsome income; there is always a ready sale for the lumber, and at a good price: corn sells readily at the highest market price, without removing it.

I will sell the above at a bargain, as I am desirous of making new arrangements in my business. OWEN HARGROVE.

Sampson Co., June 14, 1851. 76-3m

$20 REWARD, (for each.)

RANAWAY in December, 1850, my negro boys ABRAM and HENRY. Henry is 5 feet 7 inches high, and about 35 years old.—He is well known in Fayetteville, where he learnt the Blacksmith trade. He is rather small, and very dark, with a downcast look.

Abram is 5 feet 10 inches high, about 25 years old, something lighter of complexion than Henry, stout and well formed, and walks upright. These negroes are thought to be in Robeson County, near the "Big Swamp."

I will give the above reward of Twenty Dollars for the confinement of either Abram or Henry in the Jail at Lumberton, Robeson Co., or Forty Dollars for the confinement of both at the same place.

R. C. RHODES.

July, 1851. 8-w6w

$25 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayborough, S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.

S. BELL.

August 1, 1851. 10-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan. 24, 1851. 50tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

State of North Carolina, Columbus County. } In Equity.

Dougald F. McMillan, (by his Guardian, Joseph C. Lee,) William L. Kelly, and John Q. Kelly, (by his Guardian, Albert Powell,) *vs.* James Kelly.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Kelly, Defendant herein, is a non-resident of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said James Kelly to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Forney George, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for the county of Columbus aforesaid, at Office in Whiteville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1851.

14-w] F. GEORGE, C. M. E.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1851.

Pleasant M. Powell and Nathan T. Bowdon, Executors of Dr. John McLeod, dec'd, *vs.* Ann McLeod, William McLeod, John McLeod, William McKay and Ann his wife, William White and Harriet his wife, Martin Williams and Martha his wife, Stephen McLeod, Helen Marr McLeod, Belia McLeod, Delia McLeod, Wilton McLeod, and James McLeod.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John McLeod, and Martin Williams and Martha his wife, reside beyond the limits of said State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-resident defendants, to-wit: John McLeod, and Martin Williams and wife Martha, to be and appear at the next term of this Worshipful Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this cause filed, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Malcolm L. Douglass, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of July, A. D. 1851, and in the seventy-sixth year of American Independence,

14-w] M. L. DOUGLASS, C. C. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the first day of November next,

500 Acres of LAND,

Lying on Joe's Creek, about seven miles South of Laurel Hill, on the old Stage Road in North Carolina, Richmond county. The place is known in nearly all parts of the country by the name of Rock Dale. There is as good a mill site on it as is in the State, with a Corn and Wheat Mill now in operation. Also a good Cotton Gin and Press. About 150 acres open land on it, the remainder fairly timbered. The land is well adapted for Corn and Cotton. The situation is healthy, well watered, with a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, and other necessary out-buildings; all in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase at private sale, can do so by calling on me between this and the day of sale above mentioned.

Also, another tract of Land, containing 216 acres, in two miles of the above, lying on Beaver Creek; about 80 acres open, the rest well timbered. This is as good Cotton land as there is in the lower part of Richmond county. It is level and stiff, with about 60 acres planted in Cotton; and my calculation is, if no distemper gets into it, to gather upwards of 40 bags. The buildings are good, and fine healthy water that cannot be surpassed in the State.

Persons desirous of a good bargain are advised to apply early.

Should this property be sold at private sale, notice to that effect will be given.

JOHN P. WRIGHT.

Aug. 15, 1851. 14-t150

Medical.

THE subscriber, in consequence of failing health, offers for sale his HOUSE AND LOT at Clio, Marlborough District, S. C. The Lot contains five acres of Land, having thereon a good Dwelling House, sufficient to contain a large family, with all necessary out-houses. He also offers his stock of MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and BOOKS. Also, a fine Buggy with double harness, a Sulkey, Bridle and Saddle, two Horses, milk Cows, &c.

His Dwelling House is completely furnished throughout with entirely new Furniture;—his Medical preparation is complete, embracing every article in popular use;—his Library is very select, containing the newest and most popular authors.

The location for a Physician is the very best in the country. The subscriber's patrons are anxious that a Physician should be left them; he therefore respectfully invites the profession to give this notice consideration.

It is desirable that all will be sold to one purchaser,—to such, a great bargain will be given. He will, if desired, hire to the purchaser three servants—a boy, a cook, and house girl. The subscriber will be absent until the middle of September. Any information may be obtained during his absence from John A. McRae. Possession given in October.

H. McNEILL.

August 19, 1851. 14-tfw

STOLEN.

THE Subscriber had stolen from him, near Elizabethtown, on the night of the 7th instant, one light colored Valise, containing one fine blue broadcloth dress coat, two pair pantaloons, and two shirts. Also two Pocket Books, containing one note of hand on Robert Tolar, for Forty Dollars, payable to my order, dated March 1st, 1851, at one day after date. Another note of hand on John H. Tolar, dated April 1st, 1851, for Fifteen Dollars, payable to my order, one day after date. Also one receipt given to me by Robert Tolar, for a note of Fifty Dollars on Wm. J. Tolar, left with him for collection, dated April 1st, 1851. Also one note of hand on Wm. J. Tolar, for Thirty Dollars, dated August 7th, 1851, payable to my order, one day after date.

This is to forewarn all persons from trading for any of the said notes. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the said Valise and its contents, or pay in proportion, if returned to me, or left with Messrs. Leete & Johnson at Fayetteville.

ISAAC DUKEMINIER.

August 18, 1851. 14-w4t

TO CAPITALISTS.

A BOOK is opened at Cedar Falls under the direction of James F. Marsh, for the subscription of Thirty Five Thousand Dollars of additional stock in the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, in shares of $500 each, and will be kept open until the 1st Monday in October next, which is the day for the semi-annual meeting of the stock holders of said Company, and all new subscribers are invited to attend at that time. The purpose of the enlargement of the stock of the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Co. is to rebuild and improve the Factory house and site formerly owned by the Randolph Manufacturing Co. at Franklinsville, of which they have become proprietors, which improvement is proposed to embrace the manufacture of woollen as well as cotton goods.

JNO. B. TROY, Pres't.

Cedar Falls, August 6, 1851. 14-4tw

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, about Nine Hundred Acres of Land, lying on the East side of Gum-Swamp, in Richmond county, N. C., four miles South of Laurel Hill. The land lies on and over the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Cheraw, joining the lands of D. McLaurin, Mrs. Gibson, and others.

JOHN McLAURIN.

July 25, 1851. 8-w2m

NEW HANOVER INSTITUTE, Wilmington, N. C.

THE Fifth Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, the 16th of Sept., terminating February 15th.

For a Circular, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., inquire of the subscriber.

P. CLEMENT, Principal.

August 1, 1851. 10-eowt10

NEGRO RUNAWAY.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of the present month, a Negro man named Henry. Said Negro is about five feet ten inches high, bright mulatto color, and is about 30 years of age. He is a brick mason by trade.

A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him.

D. McKNIGHT.

Raleigh, Aug. 19, 1851. 15-3tw

WANTED TO BUY,

25 OR 30 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES; apply at the Fayetteville Hotel.

August 6. 11-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have recently returned from the North, having purchased a large

Stock of GOODS,

Comprising as great a variety of such articles as are usually wanted as is to be found in this market.

A considerable portion of the Goods are now in store—the balance daily expected, viz:

Groceries, Dry Goods, Cutlery, Furnishing Goods, Winter Clothing, Glass-Ware, China and Crockery, &c.

50 Bbls. Refined Sugar.
100 Bags Rio, Java and Laguira Coffee.
10 Hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico Sugars.
100 Kegs Nails, &c., &c.
More particulars hereafter.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 13, 1851. 13tf

For Rent on Favorable Terms,

A Comfortable Dwelling House on Mumford Street, under the Oaks, with a good view of the public works on Hay Mount, and of the extensive cultivated fields in front. Also, a good stand for a Provision or Grocery Store, West end of the Wagon Yard Buildings. A pleasant summer residence joining Dr. B. Robinson. Apply at the Post Office.

JOHN MACRAE.

August 14, 1851. 13-6w

75 Bbls. No. 1 Herring.
25 " " 3 Mackerel.
100 Bales Hay.
100 Pieces Cotton Bagging.
50 Coils Rope.
200 Lbs. Twine.
30 Hhds. Molasses.
5 Hhds. Fair Sugars.
50 Bags Rio Coffee.

With Alum and Sack Salt, and Groceries generally, for sale at the lowest market prices, by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

August 14, 1851. 13tf

Plank Road Lumber Wanted!!!

THE Subscribers are authorised to contract for the delivery at the Landing, at Campbellton, or on the line of the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, of **500** Thousand Feet of Plank Road Lumber. They will also contract for the STRINGERS for three miles of Road, to be delivered along the line beginning at Lord's Old Stand, thence North.

Early application is invited, as it is the intention of the Board of Directors to commence the construction of said Road forthwith.

D. G. MACRAE.
A. A. McKETHAN.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

August 18, 1851. 14-3w

LABORERS WANTED.

25 OR 30 GOOD laborers are immediately wanted on the FAYETTEVILLE & NORTHERN PLANK ROAD. The highest wages will be paid, and payments made to suit the convenience of those employed.

Application to be made immediately to

JOEL WILLIAMS.
JOHN WADDILL.
THOS. R. UNDERWOOD.
DAVID McNEILL.

Aug. 18, 14-3w

Carolinian 3 weeks.

BAGGING AND ROPE.

OUR COTTON BAGGING AND ROPE have arrived. Our friends can send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.

August 18, 1851. 14tf

P. P. JOHNSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED and offers for sale, cheap,—

75 bags superior Rio COFFEE,
25 barrels Coffee Sugar,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
Loaf and Granulated Sugar.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Iron and Nails, Shovels, Spades, Trace Chains, Shovels and Tongs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Planes, Augers and Chisels, Files, Collins's Axes, &c.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

200 PIECES COTTON BAGGING,
75 coils Rope,
200 lbs. Twine,

Just received and for sale cheap, by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November next, on the following branches:

Anatomy—by Prof. J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery—by Prof. E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—by Prof. S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D.
Physiology—by Prof. JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica—by Professor HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics—by Prof. THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry—by Prof. C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Comparative Anatomy—by Professor LOUIS AGASSIZ, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—by ST. JULIAN RAVENEL, M. D.
Dr. D. J. CAIN, Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructor, Lectures twice a week on the diseases of that Institution.
Dr. E. BELIN FLAGG, Physician to the Alms House, Lectures twice a week on diseases.
Demonstrative instruction in Medicine and Surgery, at the College Hospital.

In addition to the Regular Lectures of the College, arrangements have been made between individual members of the Faculty and citizens of Charleston, with Professor Louis Agassiz, to deliver at the College, during the regular term, a GRATUITOUS COURSE OF LECTURES, on such parts of Comparative Anatomy as may be selected by him, in advisement with a Committee appointed by the Faculty of the Medical College.

HENRY R. FROST, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

August 8, 1851. 14-6w

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA.

THE *fourteenth* annual course of Lectures will commence on Monday, the 13th of October, 1851, and continue until the first of March ensuing. The commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, &c.
S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
CHS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery, &c.
C. P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
D. H. TUCKER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The facilities for *Anatomical* and *Clinical* instruction in this institution and unsurpassed.

EXPENSES.—Matriculation fee $5—Professors' fees (aggregate) $105—Demonstrator's fee $10—Graduation fee $25.

The price of Board, including fuel, lights and servants' attendance, is usually $3 or $3½ per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the School, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter. Address

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 22. 9-8w

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

JUST RECEIVED, a new supply of this popular Book.

Aug. 1851. E. J. HALE & SON.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

THE next Session will begin on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, 1851, and close 1st March, 1852.

Nathan R. Smith, M. D. Surgery.
Wm. E. A. Aiken, M. D. Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Samuel Chew, M. D. Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Hygiene.
Joseph Roby, M. D. Anatomy and Physiology.
Wm. Power, M. D. Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Richard H. Thomas, M. D. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
George W. Miltenberger, M. D. Pathological Anatomy.

The most ample opportunities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy at a moderate expense.

Clinical Lectures four times a week, by Professors Smith and Power, in the Baltimore Infirmary; with the privilege to daily visits to its wards, without charge to the student for the ticket.

Fees for the Lectures $90 to $95; Practical Anatomy $10; Matriculation $5; Graduation $20.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKEN, Dean.

Baltimore, July 1, 1851. 12-6t

Encourage North Carolina.

THE undersigned is manufacturing, in Fayetteville,

Boot and Shoe Polish,

far superior to the Blacking purchased in the Northern cities. He intends devoting his whole time to manufacturing and vending this very superior Polish, and calls upon all who think it to the interest of the Southern people to become independent of Northern manufactures, to give him their aid and patronage.

He is prepared to show, by *absolute trial*, to any one who will call upon him, the *vast superiority* of his over all other *polishes* or *blacking* now sold in North Carolina. Call and have your boots and shoes once completely blacked and polished, and be satisfied.

This article is offered at a price not higher than is usually charged for other and inferior qualities, and a trial is all that is asked to secure the patronage of the public generally.

The undersigned expects to visit every portion of the State to introduce his Polish, and asks now in advance that Merchants and others visiting Fayetteville will give him a call.

A. J. WOODWARD.

June 21, 1851. 77-6m

$200 Reward.

I WILL give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of ANDERSON and JERRY in any jail so that I can get them again, or fifty dollars for either. I will also give $100 for proof of any responsible person's harboring said negroes. They ranaway from my plantation in Moore county on the 10th of Feb'y last, and are thought to be lurking about 16 or 17 miles above Carthage on Deep River, through the edge of Moore and corners of Chatham and Randolph counties. Anderson is about 28 years old, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned; has an open countenance, and is quite plausible. It is believed that he will endeavor to pass for a free man and escape to a free State, as he had a brother who played the same game. Jerry is about 24 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built; has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and is rather impudent. Said negroes formerly belonged to John R. Ritter, in the upper end of Moore county.

Any information must be addressed to the subscriber at Pocket P. O., Moore county, N. C.

J. L. BRYAN.

April 12, 1851. 67tf

WRAPPING PAPER.

150 REAMS Medium size,
65 " Blue, for Cotton Yarns.

From Manteo Paper Mills, Raleigh. For sale low by H. BRANSON & SON.

July 9, 1851. 3tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps.

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the HORSE-HAIR RENOVATOR as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

WANTED,

FOUR large sized good MULES, well broke to the wagon, and not exceeding seven years of age. Apply to D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville, or to the subscriber at Slicksville, 13 miles above Fayetteville, on the east side of Cape Fear river.

N. K. McDUFFIE.

July 18, 1851. 6-tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Urish Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch-Maker and Jeweler,

AT THE OLD STAND,

Sign of the Large Watch,

HAS returned from the North with a large assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, which he invites the public to examine. Among his stock can be found,—

Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds and prices; Gold and Silver Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains; Gold, Silver, Stone, and Steel Keys and Seals; Breast Pins and Ear-Rings of all kinds and prices; Finger Rings; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver and Gold Thimbles; fine Bracelets; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils; Gold Lockets; Gold and Silver Belt Buckles; Card Cases; Coral Beads; Sleeve Buttons; fine Accordeons; Music Boxes; fine and common Walking Canes; fine and common Pistols; Silver Cups; Silver Spoons; Port-Moneys; Purses; Clocks, from $2 to $40; Plated Cake Baskets, Castors and Candlesticks; Brass do.; Back-Gammon Boards; &c., &c.

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Sashes, Lace, Buttons, Bugles, Stars, Plumes, Caps, &c., &c.

☞ Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 21. 6-3m

Watches and Jewelry, At Wholesale and Retail.

J. M. BEASLEY

WOULD respectfully inform the public generally, that he has returned recently from New York, with decidedly a large assortment of

Watches and Jewelry.

Many of these Watches were bought for CASH BY THE PACKAGE, and can therefore be sold very low. He has Watches of all kinds; Chains, Keys and Seals of all kinds and of the latest styles; Finger-Rings, Ear-Rings, Medallions, of all sizes, of English and American make; Ladies' Chatelaines; Cuff Pins; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Shirt Studs; Gold Spectacles, light and heavy; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Silver Spoons of all sizes; large lot of Pocket Cutlery; Scissors, best quality; Buttonhole Scissors, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; large quantity of fine and common Pistols; fine and common single and double-barrel Guns; Game Bags; Shot Belts and Powder Flasks; Military Goods, including the Bass Drum and the smallest Button; Violins and extra Bows; Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Accordeons, of all kinds and sizes; Music Boxes; Perfumery; Soap; Lather Brushes; Razors and Strops; Dressing and Pocket Combs; Plated and Britannia Ware; and various other things too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Call and give me a trial.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

☞ WATCHES and JEWELRY neatly Repaired.

Fayetteville, N. C.—North-East Corner of Market Square.

12-6m] J. M. BEASLEY.

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1¼ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¼ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to E. FULLER.

May 19, 1851. 72-tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Body Maker at the Carriage business. Good wages and steady employment given. A. A. McKETHAN.

May 26. 73-tf

FRESH TEAS.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Do do Imperial,
Do do Gunpowder,
Do do Oolong, and
Young Hyson TEAS, of superior quality.

—ALSO—

Chocolate, Barley, Salad Oil, Mustard, Yeast Powders, &c. For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

April 21. 68tf

NOTICE.

STARR & WILLIAMS have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, one door west of Messrs. H. Branson & Son, where they have just received additions to the Spring purchases of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Country merchants are requested to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

On the River and hourly expected,

10.000 LBS. Western BACON, hog round.
1000 lbs. prime Lard.
20 barrels Mess Pork.
10 " Prime do.
6 " Mess Beef.
2 dozen Porcelain Kettles, assorted sizes, for Preserving.

H. BRANSON & SON.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MACKEREL FISH.

QUARTER Bbls. No. 1, Half bbls. No. 2, Bbls. and Half bbls. No. 3. Hourly expected by

H. BRANSON & SON.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

Bagging, Rope and Twine.

ALL qualities for sale by H. BRANSON & SON.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

TURNIP SEED.

ENGLISH White Dutch, large English Norfolk, Ruta Baga Turnip Seed, received today and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

August 4. 10-tf

WANTED,

50 GOOD HANDS, at 75 cts. per day, on the Southern Plank Road. Steady employment and cash payment weekly, if required. Apply to

D. M. BUIE,
At the Steam Mill, or to
A. A. McKETHAN,
Fayetteville.

June 23, 1851. [77-tf]

WANTED,

THE Law part of No. 1 Dev. & Battle's Reports, and the List of Cases in 1st Dev's Equity.

The subscribers will pay a reasonable price for any odd Nos. of Reports previous to Iredell's 6th Law and 3d Equity.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Line of 4 horse Post Coaches from Fayetteville to Warsaw—Daily.

THE Subscribers having secured the mail contract on the above Line, will commence THIS DAY, running a Line of Four Horse Post Coaches, Daily. Leaving Fayetteville at 6 P. M., and arriving at Warsaw at ½ past 6 A. M., in time for the Cars North and South. Returning, leave Warsaw on the arrival of the Cars, say about 1 or 2 P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville in ten hours. Every care will be taken to render the line pleasant, convenient, and safe, for Travellers.

A Line of Stages will be established as soon as possible, by the Plank Road, from Fayetteville via Carthage and Asheborough, to Lexington, Salem, and Salisbury.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 8, 1851. 11-tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

Baltimore Steam Soap and Candle Works.

THE Subscribers are now manufacturing and have now on hand

Belmont Sperm Candles; Adamantine ditto; Mould Tallow ditto, warranted to stand any climate; Lard Oil; Yellow, Brown, and Black Soaps; Variegated Bar do; White Bar do; Fullers' Soap; Fancy Soaps of new styles and superior quality; to which they invite the attention of Southern merchants in making their Fall purchases, with a conviction that they can offer inducements as regards quality and price equal to any.

SMITH & CURLETT,
Corner Holliday and Pleasant Streets,
Baltimore.

[7-6tw]

JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber, Agent of J. Woltering, has just received **40** of Buck's Patent Cooking STOVES, said by judges to be the best Cooking Stove now in use.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

July 29, 1851. 9-6m

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

Which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the FORWARDING BUSINESS. J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

SUMMER CLOTHING.

WE have received our new Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING—Coats, Sacks, Pants, and Vests.

—ALSO—

25 bags RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Fancy Candies,
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar,

Nails, Hollow-Ware, Porcelain Kettles, Paint and Varnish Brushes, &c.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 1, 1851. 65tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
1200 sacks SALT.
5000 bushels Alum Salt.
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
Osnaburgs and Brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

NOTICE.

HAVING associated with me Mr. A. J. O'Hanlon, the Grocery, Commission and Forwarding business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of Willkings & Co.

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Fayetteville, N. C., August, 1851. 14-1m

FOR SALE,

12 WM. ROWLAND'S Extra thick Mill and Cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46tf

SALEM PAPER-MILL.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this old and well known Establishment, and is prepared to attend to all orders for

Printing Paper, Merchants' and Factory Wrapping, &c.

The Mill has recently been thoroughly refitted with new machinery, and the subscriber believes he can furnish Paper of as good quality and at as cheap prices as can be purchased any where, North or South.

CHARLES E. SHOBER.

Salem, June 7, 1851. 77tf

JUST FINISHED,

EIGHT NEW BUGGIES. Also, two second hand. For sale by

A. A. McKETHAN.

June 2, 1851. 74-tf

DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER.

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

April 21. 68tf

DOMESTICS.

LITTLE River Osnabergs; 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings always on hand, and for sale at Factory prices, by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
A. McMILLAN.

May 9.—71tf

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

Iredell's Law Reports, Vol. 11.

JUST published, for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

June 9, 1851. 75

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND IMPORTATION of GOODS this Season,—DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

October 28. 43tf

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE Subscriber having bought the right for this county, of Waitman Dorsey's SELF-SETTER for Saw Mills, gives notice that he is now prepared to manufacture and put in successful operation this machine.

He claims the following advantages over the old mode of Sawing:

First—One hand can tend the mill and saw much lumber in one day as two hands can do and complish.

Second—By a peculiar arrangement of the dogs, it will saw one-fifth more lumber from the same stock.

Third—The Mill is not stopped while the log is sawed up. After the log is once set the dogs are not moved, and the lumber is sawed of uniform thickness. One of these mills will be seen in operation at Mr. McLaurin's Mill, in this town, who gives it the following recommendation.

H. G. [illegible]
Fayetteville [illegible]

☞ A Model can be seen at the [illegible] Foundry.

March 15, 1851.

Fayetteville, March [